The New-York Times.

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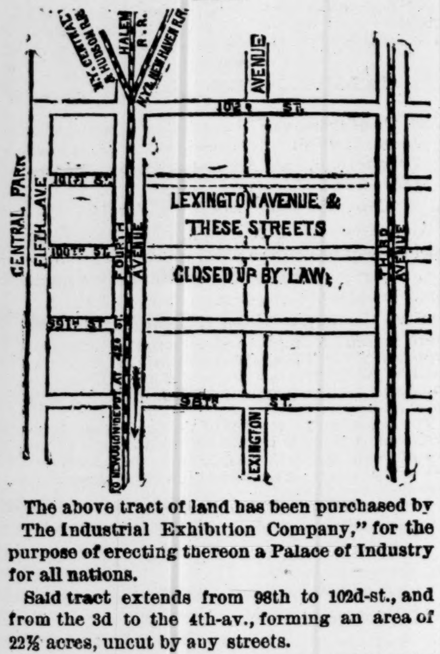
SITE OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.



The above tract of land has been purchased by The Industrial Exhibition Company," for the purpose of erecting thereon a Palace of Industry for all nations.

Said tract extends from 98th to 102d-st., and from the 3d to the 4th-av., forming an area of 22½ acres, uncut by any streets.

One of the most creditable acts passed by the last Legislature of the State of New-York was the act incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York.

Section four of its Charter explains the objects of the Company:

SECTION IV. The said corporation is hereby authorized to purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary, and to construct thereon such buildings as may be necessary for the maintenance and carrying on of the business of exhibiting the products, goods, wares and merchandise, machinery, mechanical inventions and improvements of every nature, name and kind, and such as are usually exhibited at Fairs, and to award and pay to exhibitors therein such prizes and medals, and honorary distinctions, as they shall deem proper; and to lease, let or own stalls, stands, rooms and places in said building or buildings, upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors shall deem best for the interests of said Company, and for the promotion of science, art, commerce and literature. And the said Company is hereby further authorized to construct studios and picture-galleries, and to exhibit therein paintings and statuary of any nature and kind, and to buy and sell such paintings and statuary, and to award such prizes for the creation of the same as such Board of Directors may deem proper; and generally, said Corporation shall have power to carry on in its said buildings, erected for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, all legal and proper business. And said Corporation is hereby further authorized to purchase and hold, by gift, subject to all provisions of law relating to devises and bequest by last will and testament, grant, lease, or conveyance, any real estate, or interest therein, which shall be necessary or useful for carrying on the business hereby authorized to be carried on by said Corporation.

SEC. VIII. The building to be erected shall be fireproof.

IMPORTANT TO STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. IX. Persons subscribing to the stock of this Company, or being Directors, shall incur no personal liabilities beyond the amount of the capital stock held and owned by them respectively.

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF NEW-YORK CITY SINCE 1850.

Population of the United States in 1850	23,191,856
Population of the United States in 1870	40,000,000
Population of New-York City, 1850	515,547
Population of New-York City, 1870	1,042,245
No. of miles of railroads in 1850	7,365
No. of miles of railroads in 1870	47,254

It is the fashion for Americans to visit Europe. This enterprise being carried out as befits our nation, the tide of travel will turn, and bring hither in crowds the inhabitants of transatlantic countries.

ELIGIBILITY AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Palace will be situated below the centre of the island, only one block removed from Central Park. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, the Harlem, the New-York and New-Haven Railroads will all have a depot on the ground. The Third-avenue Railroad passes on one side, the Madison-avenue Railroad on the other. The Second-avenue Railroad is only 800 feet distant. The East River is only 1,600 feet away. No other spot on the island is so central, and so easily reached by the peoples of both Brooklyn and New-York.

Will the stock pay?

The sources of income are: Rent; entrance fee of exhibitors; admission fee of visitors; charges for expenses.

There is net space to be rented to exhibitors, 2,844,000 square feet, at $1 per square foot, equal to $2,844,000.

Each exhibitor would be required to pay an entrance fee of $30; number of exhibitors, 32,000—equal to $960,000. Daily visitors ought to average (there being 60,000 strangers in New-York each day) 12,000, at 50 cents each—$1,800,000 per year.

Then on 32,000 exhibitors—

Each exhibitor will be required to pay for the following articles:

Gas	$20 per year	Police	$20 per year
Water	10 per year	Janitors	20 per year
Heat	40 per year		
$110 per year			$3,520,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Income from rent, at $1 per square foot	$2,844,000
Entrance fee for exhibitors, at $30 each	960,000
Twelve thousand visitors daily, at 50 cents each	1,800,000
Gas, water, heat, janitors, and police, at $110 each	3,520,000
Total income	$9,124,000
Estimated expenses, including interest and sinking fund at rate of $1,000,000 annually	3,793,000
Net income	$5,331,000

The estimated receipts are below the receipts of similar enterprises, and the expenses, including purchases of "Fine Arts," curious machinery, and curiosities, one-third greater.

The upper story of the building will be an Art Gallery, with sky-light opening through the top. The width of the Art Gallery will be 150 feet, and the length will be 3,760 feet; or two rows of paintings, which will give 7,520 feet of wall or space in length, on which to exhibit paintings.

The second story from top will be given free to Artists as Studios, or such space of same as may be needed; and a Library will be included on such floor.

There will be four Observatories—one at each corner of the building.

DIRECTORS.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS	New-York.
WILLIAM B OGDEN	Chicago, Ill.
WM. H. VANDERBILT	New-York.
A. S. DIVEN	Elmira, N. Y.
HORACE F. CLARK	New-York.
C. K. GARRISON	New-York.
JEWETT M. RICHMOND	Buffalo, N. Y.
CASSIUS M CLAY	New-York and Kentucky.
C. S. BUSHNELL	New-Haven, Conn.
T. J. S. FLINT	Pres't Continental Bank, N. Y.
D. D. T. MOORE	New-York.
O. L. MARFIELD	Chillicothe, Ohio.
COURTLANDT PALMER	New-York.
L. G. BARTLETT	New-York.
E. McMURDY	New-York.
E. W. COLEMAN	New-York.
WM. MONTEATH	New-York.
L. W. WINCHESTER	New-York.
GEO. H. BISSELL	New-York.
JOHN H. RUSSELL	Salisbury, Conn.
JOHN McMURDY	L. M. Bates & Co., N. Y.
GEO. N. KENNEDY	Syracuse, N. Y.
J. D. BADGLEY	New-York.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE	Rochester, N. Y.
JOSEPH S. DECKER	New-York.
W. C. RUGER	Syracuse, N. Y.
ALEXANDER FREAR	New-York.
SAMUEL H. FROST	Marshland, Staten Island.
F. A. ALBERGER	Buffalo, N. Y.
EDWARD A. BOYD	New-York.
TITUS MEAD	New-York.
H. H. DURKEE	New-York.
CORNELIUS CORSON	New-York.
R. J. TODD	New-York.
PETER TRAINOR	New-York.
THEO. F. HAY	New-York.
ROYALL HOUGHTON	New-York.
COURTLANDT PALMER, JR.	New-York.
ROBERT McMURDY	New-York.
W. C. SQUIRE	Ilion, N. Y.

REGENTS.

New-York.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, New-York.
Hon. EZRA CORNELL, Ithaca.
Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, New-York.
Hon. GEO. W. MILLER, Albany.
Hon. CYRUS W. FIELD, New-York.
Hon. JOHN ARNOT, Elmira.
Hon. GERRIT SMITH, Peterboro.
Hon. W. C. BRYANT, Roslyn, L. I.
Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, Albion.

Subscriptions to the capital stock will be received at the following places:

CONTINENTAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 858 Broadway.
NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.
L. W. WINCHESTER, No. 65 Broadway.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 49 Wall-st.

Shares, $100 each; 20 per cent. first instalment. All checks should be drawn payable to the order of the Treasurer. COURTLANDT PALMER, Treasurer of the Industrial Exhibition Co. Office of the Co., No. 49 Wall-st.

EUROPEAN ASPECT.

Granville's Circular Virtually Condemned by His Colleagues.

A More Conciliatory Policy Toward Russia Resolved On.

Count Bismarck Disclaims Privity in the Russian Demand.

Interposition of the Treaty Powers Invoked by Turkey.

No Reply from Russia Yet Received in England.

A Serious Engagement Reported in Eastern France.

Switzerland Preparing to Guard Her Neutrality.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The British Cabinet Opposed to War—A Conciliatory Course Resolved—Virtual Condemnation of Earl Granville's Abrupt Course—Mr. Russell's Report on Bismarck—Turkey and Italy Again.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is noticed with more than surprise that GRANVILLE sent his note to Russia without waiting for the approval of his colleagues. A Cabinet Council was held today, at which it was resolved to adopt a more moderate tone toward Russia and seek to conciliate her. The leading members of the Government denounce a rupture. They say war would be unpopular, and the country is unprepared for it.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. ODO RUSSELL telegraphs to the Foreign Office that Count VON BISMARCK disclaims all privity with the Russian circular.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

TOURS, Nov. 23.—It is understood here that Turkey is resolute in her purpose of maintaining the treaty of 1856, and Italy will act in concert with England and Austria

Turkey Invokes the Interposition of the Treaty Powers—Italy to Act with Them—Earl Granville's Circular Still Unanswered—The Czar Hopes for Peace—Disastrous Commercial Effect Apprehended in Calcutta.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The *Times*, today, has a special telegram from Constantinople, saying that the Sultan invokes the interposition of the guaranteeing parties.

ITALY WITH ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

The *Morning Post* has information confirming the report that Italy will act in concert with England and Austria.

NO REPLY FROM RUSSIA.

The Foreign Office distinctly contradicts the rumor of the reception of a reply from Russia.

HOPES OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—To an address from the Lithuanian regiment, the Czar replied yesterday: "I hope there will be no war; but if God will it, you will again prove your known devotion."

RETICENCE OF COUNT ANDRASSY.

PESTH, Nov. 23.—In the Diet, yesterday, Count ANDRASSY, on being questioned, declined to give any information as to the negotiations with Russia touching the Black Sea difficulty.

THE EFFECT IN CALCUTTA.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Late advices from Calcutta announce that the complications threatened by the Russian question have completely prostrated all business. The market is overstocked with Manchester goods, and heavy losses are expected.

CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

Advices from St. Petersburg represent that commercial circles remain confident that peace will not be broken with England.

A More Warlike Feeling in England—Groundless Rumor of a Hostile Dispatch from Russia—Advice to Great Britain—Austria and Italy—The Press of Moscow—Turkey Desires Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1½ P. M.—The news is more warlike again today. At this hour there is considerable excitement at the Stock Exchange, and the market for American securities and railway shares is flat. A rumor is now current of a hostile dispatch from Russia, which has had a paralyzing effect on the street.

A MORE PEACEFUL STATEMENT.

The *Telegraph*, this morning, says the Russian reply is expected on Thursday. It is generally thought it will not be unfriendly.

WHOLESOME ADVICE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duke of CLEVELAND writes to the *Times*, this morning, arguing against a war between England and Russia. "The English" he says, "have no army for foreign service. England has no allies but Austria and Turkey, and they are both bankrupt."

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Semi-official statements have been received from Vienna today. It is denied that Austria has proposed a conference relative to the Eastern question. It is also denied that Italy declines to co-operate with England and Austria for enforcing the provisions of the Paris treaty. A Vienna telegram says that the soldiers whose terms of service have expired are only dismissed on furlough, in view of possible complications on the Black Sea difficulty.

TONE OF THE MOSCOW JOURNALS.

The Moscow papers are less insolent and confident than those of St. Petersburg.

TURKEY INDISPOSED TO FIGHT.

It is reported here today that Turkey, for the sake of peace, is anxious to have the Black Sea opened—a course recommended at Vienna.

THE WAR IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

Siege of Mezieres and Montmedy Abandoned—Lille and its Defences.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The reports of military movements in the north of France, received this morning, are quite encouraging for the French. It is reported that the Prussians who have been besieging Montmédy and Mézières for the past few days have suddenly raised the siege, and gone toward the interior of France.

LILLE.

The City of Lille is well armed, provisioned and garrisoned. The citizens are expecting a siege. The manufacture of mitrailleuses and other arms is actively going on in the town. Lille is a first-class fortification, and is thought by the engineers to be nearly as strong as Metz and Strasbourg.

A NEW COMMANDER IN THE NORTH.

The commands of BOURBAKI, FIERY and MICHEL, in the north of France, have been suppressed, and the entire district assigned to Gen. FARRE. Gen. BOURBAKI is expected at Tours to command the Eighteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Loire. Gen. MANTEUFFEL's presence at Gisor's prevents Gen. BOURBAKI from joining his new command.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL, at last accounts, was in the neighborhood of Laon.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

A Serious Engagement in Eastern France—The Result not Known.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A serious engagement has taken place at Hericouch, on the Lesene. No particulars have been received.

THE SWISS FRONTIER.

Switzerland is reinforcing her troops stationed on the French and German frontiers.

WERDER OPPOSED.

The Tours *Moniteur* reports that a sufficient force is now opposed to Gen. WERDER to stop his further advance southward.

TOURS, Nov. 23.—Communications with Auxonne and Besancon have been restored. The troops with which WERDU was advancing have been transferred to the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES.

LYONS.

The authorities of Lyons have removed the Equestrian statue of NAPOLEON I. from the Place Belcour.

PARIS AND ORLEANS.

The Civic Guard and its Duties—Fire on Fort Ivry—A Surprise of Prussians at Bouget—The Germans Massing on the North Side.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The *Indépendance Belge*, of this city, has dates from Paris to the 19th, received by balloon.

THE GUARD CIVIQUE.

It is said that an organization called the Civic Guard, composed mainly of foreigners, has been completed in Paris. Many of the inhabitants who are fit for service have also been enrolled. This body executes the orders of the Government, distributes the rations to the citizens and soldiers, and performs other services of a similar nature. The *morale* of the people was excellent.

PRUSSIAN FIRE ON FORT IVRY.

For two days the Prussians had been firing on the engineers who were at work in front of Fort Ivry. Forts Vauves and Issy returned the fire.

ANOTHER SURPRISE AT BOUGET.

The Francs-Tireurs surprised the Prussians near Bouget, on the 18th, killing four of them.

MASSING ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The Germans were massing on the northern side of the city, near St. Denis.

NO NEWS FROM TOURS.

The people of Paris have not heard anything from Tours since the 24th of October.

Reconnoissance by French Sharpshooters—Foreign Residents Forbidden to Leave Paris—French Successes.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—On the 13th inst. the sharpshooters in Gen. TROCHU's army made a reconnoissance from Paris as far as Champigny, three miles south-east of Vincennes. At that point a large body of Prussians was encountered. After a sharp action the Prussians were dislodged and the stores collected there destroyed. The Parisians returned to camp without serious loss.

FOREIGNERS FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE PARIS.

All foreigners, including neutrals, have been forbidden to leave Paris. The Prussians had already refused to permit them to pass their lines.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

Dispatches from Versailles, of yesterday's date, have been received. Several skirmishes had occurred south of La Loupe, in all of which the French were successful. The Eighty-third (French) Regiment captured one gun from the Prussians.

An Encounter Somewhere—The New Prussian Line—Capture of a Prussian Convoy.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Advices from Tours have been received up to Tuesday, the 22d inst. The day before the Mobile Guard opposed the Prussians two hours before giving way.

PRUSSIAN PROGRESS SOUTHWARD.

The Prussians threatened Nogent le Rotron and Le Mans with a force 3,000 strong, and afterward occupied Nogent without resistance. Another force is moving on Argenton. The German line extends from Senoches to Auxerre, taking in Dreux.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

It is denied that the Army of the Loire is to move toward Paris.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TOURS, Nov. 23.—The National Guard of Evreaux and the country people harass the Prussian troops.

A FIGHT AT VERNON.

The Manchester *Guardian* learns from Havre' today, that a detachment of 1,500 Prussians was routed at Vernon, and lost fifty killed and wounded. [Vernon is in the Department of Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the Paris and Havre Railroad, thirteen miles north-west of Mantes and forty-two miles from Paris. It contains a population of between 4,000 and 5,000. It was once fortified, has an antique church, and a college founded by HENRY IV. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and velvet. Not far from it is the forest of Vernon.]

The French resumed the offensive at Vernon, and they captured a large Prussian convoy. Its escort, 1,500 strong, fled after a slight combat. There are no Germans in the valley of the Eure. The *Moniteur* reports four more military executions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

German Unity—A Dissent from Schleswig-Holstein—Annexation of Bavaria—The Creuzot Iron-Works—French Men-of-War at Torbay—Another Armistice Rumor.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The elections in Schleswig have generally resulted in favor of those candidates who support the proposition for annexation to Denmark.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The annexation of Bavaria to the North German Confederation is imminent. The annexation treaty with Wurtemberg was signed today....The story lately published that the manufactories of M. SCHNEIDER, at La Creuzot, had been sold to an American company, is authoritatively denied....A large fleet of steamers, ships and frigates, including four French men-of-war, remain in Torbay Harbor. Another French man-of-war is at Brixham, taking in coal....There are rumors in circulation that renewed efforts for an armistice have lately been made.

Personal.

OLIVER CHARLICK, the President of the Long Island Railroad, who was reported a short time since as dying, and who has been dangerously sick for a number of months, surprised the officers and employes of the Long Island Railroad by appearing at the Company's office, at Hunter's Point, yesterday, about noon. He received the congratulations of many of the citizens of Long Island City, as well as the hearty good wishes of those connected with the railroad. Mr. CHARLICK has been away from the office so long that his return in health caused great rejoicing. His stay at the office was short on account of his not having yet regained his usual strength.

WASHINGTON.

Retirement of Army Officers—Estimates of Appropriations—How Senator Sumner's Trunks Were Interviewed—Democratic Protectionists—The President's Course Approved—Tapestry of the Capitol—Bogus Abstract of an Official Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Boards for examining and reporting upon the applications of officers to be placed upon the retired list, have reported favorably to the Secretary of War upon the cases of seventy-one officers, as incapacitated for active duty, and they have been ordered to be retired by the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War has also ordered to be retired ten officers under the clause of the act of Congress passed at last session, authorizing the retirement of officers who had served over thirty years. In addition to these measures for the reduction of the list of officers, the supernumerary list is being rapidly augmented, and Gen. HANCOCK's Board is busily engaged in attending to the large number of cases which have been sent before it for examination. The prospect is that the Secretary of War will be able by the 1st of January next, when the reorganization takes effect, to reduce the number of officers to the standard required by the service itself.

ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The estimates of appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year are about completed, and promise to be somewhat less than for last year, though the decrease is by no means so great as it would have been but for the unfavorable operation of the law of July last, which covers all unexpended balances into the Treasury. The operation of this law is of very questionable efficiency. If it only operated to carry to the surplus fund such balances as remained after the completion of any object specifically appropriated for, it would do very well; but, on the contrary, it operated to embarrass every item in the public expenditures which has not consumed its entire appropriation by a specified time, no matter whether such expenditure be for the best interests of the Government or not. Then the matter can only be remedied by reappropriating the same money, a process simply of putting money in one pocket by taking it out of the other. Some good may come out of the law in the end, but not much apparently as it is now interpreted. Hon. H. L. DAWES, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, will not reach the city until the last of next week. In the meantime, the estimates will be forwarded to him.

FUNNY COLLAPSE OF THE INTERVIEWERS.

The business of interviewing by newspaper reporters, which has been carried to an absurd extent by some of the city papers here, met with a most ludicrous collapse last night. It seems that a couple of Senator SUMNER's trunks arrived here, and an enterprising newsgatherer who saw them immediately jumped at the conclusion that the Senator was here himself, and both morning papers contained the Senator's arrival, comments on how well he looked, and his views on the new party movement and the removal of Mr. MOTLEY. Your enterprising contemporary of the *World*, also, had his views at some length, especially as to the new party. This morning, the Senator's residence was besieged by other interviewers, when, to their horror, they learned he was not here nor likely to be for nearly two weeks, only his trunks. Upon this point the *Evening Star* wittily says: "It would seem that the keen-scented reporters of our morning contemporaries not only followed the baggage-wagon to the Senator's house, but were able by some wonderful exercise of clairvoyance to ascertain from these trunks his views in regard to the leading questions of the day, and also the condition of his health. Such trunks are worth having. BLITZ and the other wizards have wonderful trunks, but no such trunks as these; but for all that, Mr. SUMNER didn't come with his trunks. When the trunk of an elephant arrives in town you may be pretty sure that the elephant is with it, but with a Senator it is different. Mr. SUMNER's trunks are in Washington, Mr. SUMNER is in Chicago."

DEMOCRATIC PROTECTIONISTS.

To the list of Democratic Protectionists now troubling the new party of revenue reformers, should be added ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of the First Wisconsin District, successor to Gen. PAINE. His election was openly urged by Democratic workmen in Milwaukee, because he was for high tariff, as against LYON, the Republican candidate, who sympathized with revenue reform. As to JOHN ROGERS, Democratic member elect from the Sixteenth New-York District, there is no doubt about him. He is a pig-iron Democrat, and owns large blast furnaces in Clinton County.

COMING AND GOING OF OFFICIALS.

Gens. SHERMAN and GARFIELD have gone to attend the annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Cleveland, Ohio. Senators SAWYER, of South Carolina, and OSBORN, of Florida, have arrived here for the session. Also, Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, members of the House.

APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

It is somewhat noticeable that such members of Congress as have yet arrived here, and have expressed themselves as to the action of the President in holding up the McGarrahan case so long as it was before Congress, have spoken very decidedly in praise of the impartiality of the President's course. Naturally, members of Congress resent an interference by any of the Departments with a matter under their consideration; but the fairness and safety of the President's course is so manifest that their approval is both natural and positive.

CARPETING THE CAPITOL.

A new, and seemingly a very commendable suggestion, is receiving a partial trial in regard to the furnishing of committee and other rooms in the Capitol. Heretofore, they have been fully carpeted. The flooring of all these rooms is of beautiful imported mosaic tiling, and covering it with a carpet is, in a manner, like attempting to ornament a marble building by painting. The only excuse for putting down a carpet on such a flooring would be to protect the feet from cold. But when Congress is in session the Capitol is constantly heated, and it is impossible for the floors to become uncomfortably cold. Mr. FRENCH, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, with the consent of the Committee on Printing, has procured some large and elegant rugs for their room, which he has placed under the tables and before the fire-grate, leaving the rest of the floor uncovered. The effect is very fine. The room looks much neater, and has an appearance of substantial richness about it. Some very large and fine rugs are to be placed in the retiring room of the Senate, known as the Marble-room, and no carpet will be put down there. Visitors to that magnificent room will no longer be distressed by the impression a carpet suggests of a perishable wooden floor to an otherwise superb and indestructible apartment. Besides the improvement of taste displayed, the new arrangement, if generally carried out, will save a large annual outlay for carpets.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GREENBACKS EN ROUTE FOR CALIFORNIA.

About a week ago the United States Treasurer dispatched a special car to San Francisco, Cal., with $3,000,000 in greenbacks, to be there exchanged for mutilated notes. The expedition was in charge of Messrs. GILLFILLAN, GUTHERIE and WHITING, of the Treasurer's office, and Messrs. FISH, WHITING and MORGAN, of the Secretary of the Treasury's office.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF NAVY.

Some of the newspapers here have recently published what purports to be an abstract of the report of the Secretary of Navy, to be submitted by the President to Congress with his annual message. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Secretary today, he said in looking over the article he noticed that it contained views submitted by him in his first report, with additions of a general character, and he was at a loss to know how an abstract could be made of his forthcoming report, as he had conversed with nobody on the subject, and up to last night had not written a line of it.

VENEZUELA.

Arrival of the Fillibusters Virgin and Billy Butts—Alarm of the Spanish Authorities—The Virgin Chased by a Spanish War Vessel—Blockade of all the Ports—Passengers Without Passports Subject to Fine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870.

A great commotion has been created in this City by the Cuban Junta of New-York making this place a rendezvous for vessels freighted with munitions of war, to be used against the Spaniards in Cuba. On the 21st of October, a telegram was sent via Havana to New-York stating that the steamer *Virgin* and schooner *Billy Butts* had arrived at this port from Curacoa. The *Virgin's* cargo was not known at the time, but it was understood to be, on the best authority, arms. She had acted as consort from New-York to the British schoner *Billy Butts*, which had on board a large quantity of arms. After provisioning the schooner left, leaving the *Virgin* here. The day after she had left four gentlemen came ashore, one of them reported to be the famous Cuban, Gen. QUESADA, and paid a visit at night to one of the leading citizens to consult him with respect to four hundred volunteers who were to embark in his vessel and start for Cuba forthwith. He was unable to get the men and so set sail the next day for the Gulf of Mexico, but to which port is unknown. The reason why he found no men is that all were engaged in the civil war now raging here. QUESADA seemed greatly chagrined at his failure, and evidently thought he had been made somewhat of a dupe. The *Virgin* was chased by some of the vessels of the Spanish Squadron, the commander having been informed of her character by the Consul at New-York, but she managed to escape.

OPPOSITION TO GUZMAN BLANCO.

GUZMAN BLANCO has issued stringent orders to the foreign Consulates at New-York and other places to clear no vessel for Venezuela which has munitions of war on board. It is said that this action is in consequence of these fillibustering expeditions. He has also forbidden the sale of any war vessels or war material belonging to the Republic, and declares that should such a sale or transfer take place he will nullify it when he becomes President of the United States of Venezuela, which he believed would be very shortly. The greatest indignation is expressed against his system of enforced loans, which are for large amounts on all classes, rich and poor, and have to be paid within three days, otherwise a seizure of goods takes place. So much embitterment has GUZMAN created on this and other subjects, that a combination against him is on foot, and that of no mean order. The next letter received from here will probably tell of a revolution within a revolution.

SCHEMES OF GEN. HERNANDEZ.

From Maracaibo the dates are to the 28th of October. Gen. HERNANDEZ, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Government Army, has proclaimed himself Governor of the State of Zulia, and is about forming a standing army of 1,500 men to attack Guzman, and also a National Guard. Every man in the State is to bear arms if called upon, and is to be on the same principle as the Prussian Landsturm. He has caused an appropriation of $50,000 on the Customs receipts to be made for the use of the forces, and has decreed that no communication of any kind shall take place with Truxillo, which is in the hands of GUZMAN. All the ports are vigorously blockaded by the navy, which consists of some ten vessels, half of which are steamers. All persons embarking in vessels without passports subject themselves to a penalty of $1,000. A smart shock of earthquake was felt here, and lasted about twenty seconds. The Consul of the North-German Confederation, together with the British Consul, have arranged that a vessel of war of either nation shall be present in Venezuelean waters at all times for the protection of their interests. The *Meteor* (German) has been a long time on the station, and is now to be replaced by a British war vessel, momentarily expected. The United States have promised to send a vessel here, but have not yet done so.

THE WEST INDIA CABLE.

Details of the Parting of the Cable Between Aspinwall and Jamaica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870.

The arrival here of Her Majesty's steamer *Vestal*, and subsequently of the steamer *Dacia*, with Sir JOHN BRIGHT on board, has put us in possession of particulars relative to the parting of the cable while being laid from Colon to this island. The *Dacia* arrived at Colon on the 18th ult., but owing to the heavy sea and wind, the laying of the cable could not be commenced until the 24th, when the heavy shore end was landed with the assistance of the boats and crew of Her Majesty's steamer *Vestal*. At 3 P. M. the *Dacia* started laying the cable, and was soon followed by the *Vestal*, which then took the lead, as the compasses of the vessels laying telegraph cables are liable to error from the change which is continually going on in the mass of iron on board, as the cable is being paid out. By noon, on the following day, the 25th, the expedition was in latitude 10° 57′, longitude 79°, 13′—102 miles from Colon. On the 26th, the sea increased, and no observation was obtained, but the total distance run by dead reckoning was 242 miles. The Californian steamer passed close to the *Dacia* at 1 in the afternoon.

THE BREAK.

At 3½ on the morning of the 27th, an irregularity was observed in the electrical tests, the ship was stopped to pass the cable from the stern to the bows, in order to pick it up for about two miles to the place where the variation in the tests showed itself. During the change, which is made by means of a hawser and chain passed round the outside of the ship from forward aft, the wind shifted, and her mizen staysail, which had been set to bring her head to the wind, was taken aback; the hawser, instead of passing clear away from the ship's side, fouled it and was cut through, letting the cable go to the bottom. This took place in latitude 14° 12′, longitude 74° 45′—320 miles from Colon.

ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER THE CABLE.

The *Dacia* made two attempts at grappling afterward, but the weather was so bad that nothing could be done, and being short of coal, she had to return to Kingston. The weather may prevent her from taking up the cable and completing the work for some time, but there is no cause for apprehension as to the ultimate accomplishment of this, the depth (900 fathoms) being very much less than the depths from which other cables have been recovered.

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. DOWELL.

In grappling for the lost cable, the ship lost eight hundred fathoms of wire rope and two hundred fathoms of chain. When the wire rope snapped, it broke with a strain of eleven tons. The recoil struck Capt. DOWELL, threw him down and rendered him insensible for several hours. In endeavoring to lower the buoy to mark the spot whence the cable disappeared, one thousand fathoms of ten-inch hawser were lost, with fifty fathoms of chain and two mushroom hawsers. In a third attempt, five hundred fathoms of ten-inch hawser were lost, with one hundred and fifty fathoms of chain and two powerful grapplers.

Quashing an Indictment on Account of Irregularity.

A motion was made before Judge BEDFORD, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to quash an indictment found against J. EN PRICE, charged with stealing $50,000 from the St. Nicholas Hotel. Counsel for the prisoner announced that an examination had been fixed in the case by Justice SHANDLEY for 10 A. M. yesterday. In the meantime, he found that the case had been taken before the Grand Jury, and that an indictment had been found against the accused, without waiting for the preliminary examination before the Police Magistrate. Judge BEDFORD said that he would quash the indictment not only from courtesy to Justice SHANDLEY, but because of the right of PRICE to have a preliminary examination prior to being indicted.

WESTON'S WALK.

One Hundred Miles in 24 1-2 Hours—Programme for Today.

WESTON walked until 11 o'clock last evening, at which time he retired to rest, after making a total of 220 miles. He failed to make 112 miles inside of twenty-four hours, owing to a loss of sleep on the previous night, and to a sprained ankle. The latter accident was caused during his tramp yesterday. Since Tuesday afternoon he has actually had no sleep, with the exception of two hours. He made 100 miles in twenty-four and a half hours, yesterday, notwithstanding his disability. He frequently drank cold water, but all the food which he eat within the twenty-four hours did not exceed three boiled eggs and some beef-tea. He maintained a steady and unflagging step throughout the whole time, excepting two intervals of about ten minutes each, when he stopped to rest, and another interval of one hour and fifteen minutes, during which he slept. Drs. MOTT and AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., and Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS were present for the purpose of regulating his diet and making medical observations. The Rink was attended by several hundred spectators, among whom was Prince DOLGOROUKI, accompanied by Señor MAGLHAWS, Chargé d'Affaires of the Portuguese Embassy, together with Rev. Dr. POTTER and family, and others. At the close of his tramp last evening, he was examined by Drs. FLINT and MOTT, who pronounced him to be in fine condition. His pulse was found to beat pretty regular, and his respiration was the same as when he commenced. On being weighed, the singular fact was ascertained that he increased 3¾ pounds since Tuesday night, at which time he weighed 116¼ pounds. He felt cheerful, and showed no signs of exhaustion. He said that he would resume his 400-mile walk today, and that he would make another attempt toward accomplishing his proposed feat of making 112 miles inside of twenty-four hours. He will commence about 10 A. M. Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be present during the day to witness the pedestrian. The following table shows the time and the number of miles he walked yesterday:

Total Miles.	Special Miles.	M. S.	Total Miles.	Special Miles.	M. S.
121	1	12:45	171	51	11:50
122	2	11:33	172	52	11:50
123	3	10:57	173	53	11:58
124	4	11:47	174	54	11:32
125	5	12:45	175	55	13:27
126	6	11:48	176	56	11:50
127	7	11:35	177	57	11:59
128	8	12:01	178	58	12:45
129	9	12:07	179	59	12:09
130	10	14:08	180	60	13:07
131	11	12:32	181	61	12:03
132	12	12:55	182	62	12:06
133	13	13:02	183	63	12:41
134	14	12:32	184	64	12:16
135	15	14:45	185	65	14:12
136	16	13:14	186	66	12:27
137	17	13:12	187	67	11:18
138	18	13:36	188	68	11:24
139	19	13:22	189	69	11:32
140	20	16:04	190	70	13:48
141	21	14:03	191	71	11:40
142	22	12:55	192	72	13:08
143	23	12:34	193	73	11:48
144	24	12:32	194	74	11:32
145	25	14:46	195	75	14:29
146	26	12:58	196	76	14:10
147	27	13:48	197	77	13:26
148	28	13:08	198	78	14:12
149	29	13:22	199	79	13:00
150	30	15:18	200	80	15:53
151	31	13:15	201	81	16:04
152	32	13:13	202	82	15:15
153	33	13:02	203	83	16:13
154	34	13:43	204	84	15:15
155	35	15:15	205	85	14:35
156	36	14:13	206	86	11:57
157	37	14:14	207	87	11:32
158	38	12:39	208	88	11:47
159	39	13:09	209	89	12:25
160	40	15:04	210	90	14:01
161	41	14:03	211	91	12:26
162	42	13:07	212	92	12:19
163	43	13:17	213	93	12:24
164	44	12:57	214	94	14:00
165	45	14:58	215	95	14:32
166	46	13:11	216	96	12:59
167	47	13:47	217	97	13:06
168	48	12:50	218	98	12:27
169	49	12:20	219	99	11:39
170	50	13:46	220	100	11:59

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Second Day of the Convention at Cleveland—Letter from Henry Ward Beecher.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention of Wednesday was called to order by Col. HIGGINSON, who read the following letter from HENRY WARD BEECHER to Miss LUCY STONE:

"You were kind enough to ask me to allow my name to be used again in connection with the Presidency of American Woman's Suffrage Association, but after reflection I am persuaded that it will be better to put in nomination some one who can give more time to the affairs of the Society than I can, and who can at least attend its meeting, which I find it impossible to do, but while I detach myself from the mere machinery of the society, I do not withdraw from the cause nor abate my hopes of its aims; on the contrary, with every year I feel increasing confidance that the ultimate forms of civilized society will surely include women in its political management. I am not so sanguine of the nearness of the day when a woman's vote must be calculated by political assemblies, as many are, but little by little the cause will gain, and ultimately the result is certain. I wish you an enthusiastic meeting, a harmonious adjustment of all affairs and a prosperous future."

Letters were read from Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, JULIA WARD HOWE, Mrs. LYDIA MARCHILD, GEORGE WM. CURTIS, and others.

Judge WHITEHEAD offered the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and it was adopted. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the ballot in our Government means power and freedom for all, and woman needs the ballot.

Resolved, That the primary object of this Association is the ballot for woman, and its general object the establishment of her equality of rights in all directions.

Resolved, That we memorialize Congress in favor of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting political distinction of account of sex, and also memorialize the State Legislatures for the ballot.

Resolved, That the ballot for women means, stability of the marriage relations, stability for the home, and stability for our Republican Government. [Applause.]

The question of union with the Association, of which THEODORE TILTON is the head, was then taken up, and a lengthy debate followed, which resulted in a vote of 113 to forty-seven against the union. The refusal was based upon a difference of principles and modes of work. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hannah M. Tracy; Vice-Presidents at large, T. W. Higginson, of Rhode Island; Mrs. W. T. Hazard, of Missouri; Mary A. Livermore, of Massachusetts; Geo. Wm. Curtis, of New-York; William Lloyd Garrison, of Massachusetts; Celia Burleigh, of New-York; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Margaret V. Longley, of Ohio; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Lucy Stone, Foreign Correspondence Secretary, Julia Ward Howe: Corresponding Secretary, Myra Bradwell; Recording Secretaries, Henry B. Blackburn, Amanda Way; Treasurer, Frank B. Sanborn. A large number of Vice-Presidents were also elected. The evening session was devoted to speeches, after which they adjourned.

Monthly Meeting—The Price of Milk for December Fixed at Six Cents.

The monthly meeting of the Milk Producers was held in the parlors of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Chambers street and West Broadway, yesterday afternoon, the President, J. W. STORM, Esq., of Dutchess County, in the chair. After remarks by several members, resolutions were adopted asking that the Board of Health be requested to appoint an inspector, who shall be authorized to inspect all milk arriving in this City through this Association, before it is delivered to the dealers, and fixing the price of milk for December at six cents.

The Convention then adjourned to meet, at the same place, December 21.

The French National Bazaar.

The French bazaar at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, in aid of the wounded defenders of France, continues to be liberally patronized by the Americans as well as the French, and even by the Germans; and the Committee is constantly in receipt of liberal donations. It is stated that a Prussian, a neighbor of Mme. ALKER, has contributed $200 worth of goods for her table, which is said to be not the only instance of the liberality of the "enemy." The orchestra, which is in attendance, is excellent, and is one of the main attractions of the Bazaar. It is under the direction of Mr. MOORE.

Another attraction is the paintings on exhibition at the tables of Mme. LECLEVE and Mme. NATHANIEL JARVIS, tables Nos. 7 and 8. Quite a large number of valuable articles are being disposed of in a drawing. Mlle. DE BLOSSIERES, who presides at table No. 19, is disposing of 300 chances at $2 each for a valuable pony.

BUTLER ON ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims and the Fishery Question Must be Settled.

A POLICY OF NON-INTERCOURSE.

England to Withdraw from This Continent.

The British Provinces to Decide Their Own Fate.

Gain of the Republican Party Through War.

ITS HOME MISSION DECLARED ENDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 23.—Gen. B. F. BUTLER delivered his lecture on our relations with England in the Music Hall this evening. Over 3,000 people were present. He was cordially received, and many points in his address were heartily applauded. His subject, as announced, was: "The Present Relations of Parties; Duty of the Republican Party to Adjust the Questions with Other Nations Brought out by the Rebellion, and to Protect American Fisheries Against British Aggression." The substance of the address follows:

PARTY DISTINCTIONS ABROGATED.

In the opening portions he endeavored to show that party distinctions were abrogated by the results of the war, save the single dogma still adhered to by the Democratic Party as to the rights of States as corporations in contradistinction to the rights of the Federal Union as a national Government, and that the mission of the Republican Party at home is ended. He showed that there were divisions in each party on the great questions of tariff, finance and currency; and pointed out instances of the union of members of both parties against certain sound measures in the last Congress, and their consequent defeat, citing the San Domingo scheme, and the bills for the aid of our ship-builders and the revival of our commerce. In passing he took occasion to speak well of the record of the Republican Party and the Administration of President GRANT.

ENGLAND DURING THE WAR.

Coming then to the consideration of the present duty of the Republican Party, he declared that its mission was now to adjust foreign questions, and proceeded to arraign England. He spoke as follows: The chief offender against the national dignity and honor in this regard is the Government of Great Britain. True, imperial France was quite as early in the recognition of the belligerent rights of the rebels, quite as unfriendly in its spirit—in its attack upon the neighboring Republic of Mexico; but in the latter it failed to do us any injury, and the former was followed by no act of which we could justly complain. No rebel cruiser was fitted out or entertained and refitted in any French port. No pirate was let loose by NAPOLEON to prey upon our commerce. Upon what are popularly known as the *Alabama* claims, I entertain some views of the grounds upon which they may rest different from those usually put forth as the basis of our grievances. I do not now nor should I ever propose to argue the question whether England was too early or sufficiently late in her recognition of the belligerent rights of the South. I hold, with the President, that the question of time for recognizing the belligerency of contending parties is one to be settled by each nation for itself, and no other nation has any proper ground for complaint of that determination. Nor do I care to examine whether the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* might or might not have been kept in port by more vigilance or increased activity of the British law officers, or by more stringent municipal laws. Admit, for the sake of the argument, that in that regard Great Britain did each act in conformity with the laws of nations.

THE LAW OF NATIONS VIOLATED.

Yet, it will not be denied that afterward the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* were received in British ports, their officers fêted, toasted and dined, and the vessels refitted, provisioned and supplied with the necessary means of continuing their warfare upon our commerce, which was clearly a violation of international laws. Nor will it be denied that the Government of England was bitterly hostile to the Union during the whole prosecution of the war; and was only restrained by her fears of the results, and not by love of the United States, from actively taking sides in that contest by acknowledging the Confederacy. No man can doubt that her Government heartily desired that her only successful commercial rival should be crushed.

EFFORTS TO CRIPPLE US.

Nor can we look upon the consolidation of her provinces upon the north of us into a new nation called a Dominion, from which unchecked raids were made upon our defenceless borders, (while the war was raging,) as other than a hostile movement, designed to cripple us in case the South should be successful, by creating an unfriendly nation on the north of us, to be in accord with a hostile nation on the South. By the valor of our soldiers and the patriotism of our people, under the providence of God, the British Government was disappointed in its dearest wishes, and failed of its most cherished desires. The effect of what was done and omitted to be done by Great Britain, that as a friendly nation she ought to have done, is that our commerce has been substantially swept from the seas; we had only thousands of tons at the close of the war where we had millions of tons at the beginning. No man, even now, can cross the Atlantic Ocean in a sea-going steamer flying the American flag. Another effect of the position of the British Government toward the South, by giving false hopes to the Confederacy, was to prolong the war, at the expense of millions upon millions of treasure and thousands upon thousands of lives.

WRONG TO LET PIRATES LOOSE ON HER COMMERCE.

It is urged by some, not too far-sighted or discriminating people, principally newspaper writers, that we should delay settlement of our claims until England gets into a war, and then let loose other Alabamas, other Shenandoahs, and other Floridas from our ports, in the interests of the belligerent nation with which she should be at war, to prey upon her commerce, especially to make the pretext of war between herself and either of her dependencies, to have our own citizens fit out our ships as cruisers, under some apochryphal flag, and thus to avenge our wrongs. The statesmanship of those who advocate such a course would seem to be this: We complain of her wrongs, and we propose to make those right by doing other like wrongs, to be inflicted in satety when our enemy is crippled. Is this statesmanship? Is it magnanimous? Is such redress bold, is it manly? Nay, is it not sneakingly cowardly?

DEMAND OUR RIGHTS AND MAINTAIN IT.

Let us rather stand up in the manly strength of our nationhood, and fearlessly, boldly claim the rights which belong to us, insist upon their being respected, and that all questions between us and Great Britain be adjusted at once and forever, so as to take away all cause of unfriendliness between two powerful nations of the earth. Let us say to Great Britain, "Thus much we are wronged; thus much we require to satisfy the nation's honor and the nation's loss, and for that wrong and that loss thus much we must have, because it is our right, and because we are able to maintain our right." Judge ye between the two proposed modes of adjusting the *Alabama* claims.

OUR ACTUAL CLAIMS.

I have already said that I would deal with this question wholly independently of the discussion of the mere legal rights of the parties, as determined by public law; and I do so upon this, among other grounds. Whether England stood upon the apices of her legal rights, or stepped beyond them when she made use of her power and position to injure us, because of her hostile spirit, can make no difference in the amount of wrong done to us. The injury is as great, if she was technically within the law, as if she had broken some rule of international law, fancifully enacted by some student publicist in his closet when writing a book. I only see that her Government was hostile, and her hostility was harmful to the United States, and was so intended. We claim reparation for that harm done by this hostility. The question is, how are we to enforce our rights? By declaring war? By no means. The United States will lightly declare war. We are not a war-making Government; we are only a war-carrying-on Government when war is made upon us.

HOW TO BEAT A VICIOUS NEIGHBOR.

I would apply the same doctrine to nations that I would to individuals under like circumstances. If my neighbor takes advantage of the fact that his line lies close under my windows, to build a high fence to shut out the light and air from my dwelling, in order to show his hostility to myself and family, do I stop to inquire whether he has put that fence one inch over or one inch within the line which divides his land from mine? If he has put it one inch over, I may sue him in the Courts of law. But there are no Courts of law to adjust disputes between nations. If he has put it one inch on his own land, to gratify his ill-will and injure me, what is my remedy? Simply, to declare him a bad neighbor, and that I will have nothing to do with him in the future, save to get him out of my neighborhood if I can, and as soon as I can, either by causing him to move or by removing myself. So would I do with England. If she will not make reparation for the wrongs done us during the war by her hostility, not by simply making good the millions that our merchants lost, but by making good all that the nation has lost, I would treat her as I should my vicious neighbor, who gave vent to his enmity by darkening my windows—declare that I would have nothing to do with her, that I would neither buy nor sell with her, or, after due notice, hold diplomatic or commercial relations with her henceforth until full reparation is made. Complete, thorough and stringent non-intercourse is the remedy. That is not war. That is not a *casus belli* under any suggestion of the law of nations. We have the undisputed right to trade with whom we please, or to refuse to trade with whom we please.

THE RESULT OF NON-INTERCOURSE.

True, Great Britain, when the Government of China refused to have its subjects poisoned by English opium, sent a fleet and forced the opium down the throats of the Chinese at the mouth of her cannon; but what publicist ever dreamed that this was done under any provision of international law, but only an exhibition of force? Besides, China had not been admitted into the family of nations. When the United States decides not to buy British goods until she settles the *Alabama* claims, I am willing to see Great Britain, if she thinks best, send her fleets to our ports to force us to take her manufactures of iron and wool. We know how to conduct a defensive war, whether by sea or land. I do not deem it either unmanly or unfair to say to England that she shall have none of our cotton or breadstuffs until this question is settled, although such deprivation to Manchester, Birmingham and Bradford might work a revolution in her Government in six months. Nor would it be more unmanly or unfair to declare such non-intercourse, because now is our opportunity, insomuch as Prussia and France will be ready, in recovering from their exhaustion, to take from us all the surplus that we have both of cotton and food for export, even if they become sellers of the first to England. Nor is it our fault if England's delays in doing us justice have postponed our demand for it till her complications with Russia have substantially put her at our mercy. The saving to the country by non-importation of British goods—the impetus given to our manufactories—the protection thus afforded to American industry, would very soon quite make good to us all that we have lost in money by the *Alabama* outrages. The United States Government ought to assume and pay all that there is of ascertained loss to the individual citizens because of these claims.

ENGLAND'S ONLY PROPER COURSE.

For, after all, the great injury and wrong is not one to be compensated in money. The better reparation to this nation would be for England to remove all opportunity or cause of collision between the two countries in the future. But those must always exist so long as England has a Government under her control, and for the acts of which she is responsible, stretching from ocean to ocean, across our northern border, and for many hundred miles intervening between us and our newly-acquired territory, Alaska, and while she holds her naval stations and depots at Jamaica, Nassau, from which our commerce and our coast can be menaced in any future war on this side the Atlantic. Therefore would I suggest that that which would best satisfy the people, that which would best meet the exigencies of the occasion, and that which England could part with herself in most honor, by showing a desire to take away all ground of possible unfriendly relations in the future, would be that she should withdraw her power from this continent. I do not ask her to give us Canada and her Provinces. I should be willing to assume all the *Alabama* claims and settle all possible differences between the two nations to-morrow, if Great Britain will leave the Western Continent. Simply divorce herself from them, and permit her Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia, each to settle for itself, by the action of its own people, what shall be its future. I am asked, Will the Provinces vote for annexation to this country? I am willing to take the risk that men and countries will act for their own best interests.

WAR FROM OUR FISHERY COLLISIONS.

But there are other and more difficult complications arising daily, which demand, in the interest of peace between the two nations, the immediate settlement of the *Alabama* claims, in a manner which shall take away all possibility of future entanglements. For the purpose of forcing a reciprocity treaty upon the United States, the Canadian Government has been for the past two years renewing its pretensions to the exclusive right of the fisheries in the great bays and estuaries along shores adjoining the British Provinces; pretensions which are only to be examined to be found unjust; pretensions under which they have seized a number of vessels belonging to the United States upon the flimsiest pretexts, broken up the voyages, turned loose the crews, who are part owners, and subjected the owners to the hardship of defending their claims to their own property before a British Vice-Admiralty Court, only to find their vessels, if they succeed, returned to them stripped of their lines, cordage and running rigging, allowed to go to waste while in the hands of the Court; with their cargoes perished; the voyage broken up, and the means of continuing it carried off without any responsibility for the loss. Canada claims to enact laws providing for the seizure and confiscation of our vessels if they fish within the lines which her laws prescribe, and also if found taking shelter for more than twenty-four hours in her bays and harbors, whatever the inclemency of the weather, or even if buying provisions or supplies therein, with which to fish anywhere upon the broad expanse of the ocean. This condition of conflicting rights and claims cannot long rest without collisions which will severely endanger the peace of the nations. American seamen are not too patient of wrongs from that Power which impressed their fathers and searched their ships on the high seas—till we went to war for sailors' rights.

OUR RIGHTS TO THE FISHERIES.

As the conflicting claims of the two Governments to these fisheries are but little understood save by students of our international relations, I may be pardoned, I trust, for trespassing upon your patience a few moments to succinctly state exactly our rights and the claims of Canada. The importance of the fisheries on the northern coast of America was very early known and appreciated by both France and England; indeed it is almost certain that the Grand Bank were known and fished by Europeans before the discoveries by COLUMBUS. When France had colonized Canada, Acadia and Cape Breton, she built her strongest fortress on this Continent at Louisburg, so important did she deem her fisheries, to protect them. That fortress was captured by the infant colonies of Massachusetts Bay, without any assistance of the troops of the mother country, and the fisheries were thereby wrested from France. This gallant exploit was done in 1758, a year before WOLFE attacked Quebec, and was the beginning of that series of victories by which Great Britain destroyed the power of France upon this Continent. The expedition was under a Massachusetts General, and largely composed of Massachusetts troops, and was fitted out and carried to its successful result that Massachusetts fishermen should have free fishery in these seas. And permit me to say here, that the rights obtained by the fathers will be maintained by their sons.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FISHING RIGHTS.

In the negotiation for peace which terminated the war of the revolution, JOHN ADAMS, although his State had suffered fearfully in the contest, had contributed more men and money than all the other States put together, and was enormously involved in debt, yet that sturdy, incorruptible old patriot, declared that the war should go on rather than give up any portion of rights to the fisheries; and by the treaty of 1783, all the rights of fishing in Canadian and Nova Scotian waters, that we had ever enjoyed in common with other British subjects, were especially reserved to us. At the conclusion of the war of 1812, the subject of the fisheries was not brought into controversy in the negotiations of the treaty. It is necessary to observe, however, that the rights of fisheries secured by this treaty did not extend to the shores of Newfoundland, of the Magdalen Islands, or Labrador, nor did it include the right, which was well secured by the law of nations without it, of putting in for shelter and repairs into the provincial ports and harbors. For the three years succeeding the war there was never a suggestion from any quarter that we did not enjoy all the fishing right we had ever had since JOHN ADAMS' time.

THE CONVENTION OF 1818.

It being deemed of the highest importance to obtain the right to land upon Labrador, the Magdalen Islands and Newfoundland to cure the codfish, RUSH and GALLATIN were appointed commissioners in 1818 to negotiate for such unprovided-for privileges. To obtain these they incautiously—and as I think unwisely—surrendered the right always before enjoyed by our fishermen to take and cure fish within three miles of the land on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of the provinces. The contemporaneous construction of the provisions of the treaty made by them by all parties, as well the local officers and magistrates as those of the Imperial Government, was to permit our fishermen to fish in the great bays and gulfs like those of Chaleurs and the Bay of Fundy, and that the three-mile construction only applied to those little bays or harbors wherein we had reserved the right to go for shelter and repair.

A FALSE CONSTRUCTION ON THE TREATY.

For more than twenty years this construction prevailed without question, when suddenly the Colonial Governments, desiring to force upon us a reciprocity treaty, and thereby to gain commercial advantages, claimed a construction that the three-mile line was to be drawn from headland to headland, *i. e.*, from a point three miles outside of one headland to a point three miles outside of another headland, and by which the great bays of Fundy and Chaleur were shut in from our fishermen, where we had been accustomed to fish ever since the capture of Louisburg, by our fathers, in 1758. This new construction was firmly and earnestly protested against by our Government, but unfortunately not resisted. But an opinion of the British Crown lawyers was taken, who decided, with the singular infelicity of carelessness of examination, that as "headlands" were referred to in the treaty, the line must be drawn from a point three miles outside of one headland, to a like point opposite the nearest headland. Now, it is a curious fact that the word "headland" is not used in the convention at all; so that the opinion was simply an unfounded decision, sustained only by the arrogance of British Power.

ENGLAND'S OTHER ARROGANT PRETENSIONS.

Nor is this the only instance in which England, in her dealings with us, has construed treaties to suit herself, and we have tamely—nay, ignominiously—submitted to her pretentious interpretations. We cannot fail to remember, in the treaties of 1783 and 1814, that our boundary line was to "run from the sources of the St. Croix to the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and thence by the highlands that divide the waters running into the sea from those that flow into the St. Lawrence." But when it was found that the "highlands" thus described came a little too near Quebec, the principal fortress of Great Britain on this continent, her diplomats claimed that those highlands could not be our boundary, because the river of the St. John, whose head-waters begin on the Atlantic side of these highlands, did not run into the sea at all, but only into the Bay of Fundy! And England sent Lord ASHBURTON to treat with us, upon this basis, and the Government of the United States, for the sake of peace, yielded up a large portion of the territory of Maine and Massachusetts upon this absurdity. This could easily be done in the interest of peace, because, as the land did not belong to the Government, but only to the States, it cost it nothing to make the concession. Have we not sufficiently abased ourselves for the sake of peace to the grasping arrogance of British dominion?

ACTS OF THE PROVINCES.

As soon as this construction of their claims was sustained by the British Government, the Provinces passed acts confiscating the vessels of our fishermen found in their bays and harbors; restricting their right to put in for shelter and repairs to twenty-four hours only, and holding it cause of the forfeiture of the vessel if found there for a longer period, whatever might have been the stormy condition of the sea. And, in order to make the seizing officers wholly irresponsible, exempted them from personal liability in case they captured our vessels without probable cause to believe they had infringed even this odious law. In support of such illegal enactments, the British Government and the Provinces fitted out and sent on to the fishing grounds of our fathers as many as eighteen armed vessels to drive out our fishermen from these great bays and gulfs, destroying their property and crippling their enterprise to millions in amount—scarcely less than the *Alabama* claims. To such an extent was this carried while the Reciprocity treaty was bing urged that no fisherman was allowed to remain more than twenty-four hours in any port, or to buy any supplies except such necessary equipments as would enable him to put to sea; and if he lingered longer, or bought other provisions with which to prosecute his voyage, he was seized and confiscated.

ENGLAND FORCED THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

This crippling of our fisheries had the desired effect, and in 1854, President PIERCE, who was a New-England man, and deeply imbued with the value of these fishing privileges, to get them, made a treaty of reciprocity of commerce with Canada, which remained in force until 1865, when fortunately the exigencies of the war and the unfriendly legislation of the Canadians caused its abrogation, and we are now free from its unwise and onerous provisions. How greatly it benefited Canada will be seen in this, that while in 1854, at the date of the treaty, our total of exports into Canada was twenty-four millions, her exports into the United States were only eight millions; yet in five years what we sent Canada had dwindled to twenty-two millions annually, while she sent us twenty-four million dollars' worth of her products, or quite treble the amount before the treaty. It is to be hoped that a reciprocity treaty so onerous, especially to our agricultural interests, will never be renewed. During the existence of this treaty our fishermen exercised the same rights and privileges in British waters and on British shores as their own subjects, without complaint, murmur or collision, and the British fishermen did the same upon ours—a privilege, by the way, which we still permit them to enjoy unmolested.

OLD LAWS REVIVED.

Canada, now that the treaty is annuled, has again revived her oppressive laws passed prior to the treaty, and is enacting new and more stringent ones against our fishermen, arming revenue cutters supported by British men-of-war, who have been engaged even during the present Summer in arresting our own fishermen, insomuch that some seven fishing vessels have been seized, their voyages broken up and crews discharged in foreign ports without cause, save apparently for the purposes of annoyance. Nor is this interest an inconsiderable one. Massachusetts alone sends more than fifteen hundred sail of vessels on to the northern fishing-grounds at different seasons, every year. It is evident that these seizures and condemnations cannot continue. Our fishermen will not long submit to be seized by the Canadian revenue cutters without defending themselves.

ARMED COLLISION INEVITABLE.

A collision is inevitable if there is no other way in which our rights of fishing can be protected. If the Government is powerless to preserve our rights through its diplomacy, a collision is desirable, because then this series of injuries will be terminated in a manner that will astonish diplomacy. Therefore urging the settlement of the *Alabama* claims in the manner I have suggested, by withdrawing British power from the continent and giving us an ocean-bound Republic, is in the interest of peace and not in the interest of war. No statesman, no patriot can desire war. Nay, no partisan can desire war, as a means of sustaining his party. War is by far too terrible to be lightly levied, or until all other means have failed. We, as a nation, unhappily now know what war is, its effects, its sequences, and its consequences.

A PEREMPTORY DEMAND OF OUR RIGHTS.

It is said, by certain timid anglophobists, that a peremptory demand upon England to do what we believe of right ought to be done, to be followed, if refused, by a declaration of non-intercourse, on our part, will bring on war by England in preference to an honorable adjustment. As the action I have proposed to be taken is fully within every rule of international law, such result ought not to follow, and cannot follow, unless England chooses to add violence to her hostility and injustice toward us. Much more stern measures than I have suggested have been taken by nations in pursuit of their just rights, and not been held to be causes of war. [He here quoted some acts of CROMWELL, and from JACKSON'S message to Congress in 1834, when the French Chamber of Deputies had neglected to vote appropriations to pay claims to our citizens which were acknowledged to be due, and continued:]

FISHING RIGHTS DEFINED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

When we make any declaration to England of our rights in the fisheries, I want no other language of instruction to our Ministers than that given by Queen ELIZABETH, in 1602, to her Ambassadors, when she settled British rights of fishing with Denmark. The British Queen tells them:

"And you shall further declare that the lawe of nations alloweth of fishing in the sea everywhere; as also of using ports and coasts of Princes in amitie for traffique and avoidinge danger of tempests; so that if our men be barred thereof, it should be by some contract. We acknowledge none of that nature."

I ask no stronger language than this, and I have used none, in demanding the rights of my constituents and country. But it must be followed up by acts with a determination to make it good by the Administration and the governing party of the country.

VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF OUR RIGHTS.

In my poor judgment such language, properly enforced to the Court of Great Britain, would bring about an honorable adjustment of all our claims, and a full acknowledgment of all our rights. And I also believe that, upon full examination of the case in all its bearings, the form of settlement I have already suggested would be found the most consistent with the honor and pride of England, most convenient and satisfactory to this country, and most certain to insure lasting peace and amity. Mere money, without other reparation, will never satisfy the wounded honor of this country. We must have for our satisfaction something more of concession and apology; and it is for Great Britain to say in what form that will be easiest to herself. I can have no doubt but that her withdrawal from the continent will satisfy our people, although it is only the anticipation of an event which must happen in a few, very few, years, but an hour of a nation's life. If England refuses this, let her say what reparation she will offer to us, the injured party. If nothing, then let all intercourse between the two countries cease.

OUR ALTERNATIVE NO JUST CAUSE OF WAR.

This, our alternative,—non-intercourse—I do not conceal, either from myself or from you, although not a justifiable cause of war, would, unless it led to a settlement of the difficulty, probably result in a declaration of war by Great Britain. If so, be it so. And in that case I again would say, in the language of JACKSON to France:

"If [Great Britain] makes that occasion for hostilities against the United States, she but adds violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations and the retributive judgments of heaven."

GREAT PROVOCATIONS TO A WAR.

Let me say nothing now of the keen sense of wrong and injury inflicted. Let me say nothing of the rising gorge at the thought that England took advantage of our crippled condition to do those things to our hurt which she would not have dared otherwise to do. Let me say nothing now of the fact that what she did was done to crush a hated commercial rival. Let me say nothing of the fact that she hoped by her course to demonstrate to mankind that the great experiment of freedom to all, now being wrought out by this American Government, was a failure, and thus in the interest of despotism to crush out all hope of republican liberty throughout the world. Let me say nothing of the fact that her hostile acts were done in the interest of a Confederacy whose corner-stone was slavery, and whose object was to perpetuate that slave power which the greed of British merchants and slave-traders had fastened on our country in its infancy.

GREAT TEMPTATIONS TO MAKE WAR.

But I do remember and cannot forget that we have sixteen hundred thousand naturalized Irishmen in this country, every one eager to avenge the wrongs done his mother-land, the Green Isle of the ocean, by British tyranny, which drove him from her soil. I cannot but remember that they require no urging to join our armies in a war with their oppressors, but are prevented by the repressive band of our Government, in the interest of peace and in sacred regard for our treaties of amity, from making war on their own account, and that if we did not hinder them they would take Canada by contract in sixty days. I cannot but recall the truth that our Southern brethren, many of the best and bravest of them, who fought against the Government, with a vain attempt to rid themselves of the glorious memory of its history, are impatiently longing to fight once more under the starry folds of the old flag. Give the privilege to the brave sons of the South to defend their country again in a foreign war, and specially one with Great Britain—not loved by them any more than by us—and it would bring us all together again, uniting us with one flag, one country and one destiny. In so much is this reunion the hope of the patriot, that one feels almost to doubt whether to achieve it would not be worth all the loss of blood and treasure in such a war. Again, let me not forget that it would be a war upon the ocean—never an expensive one—and where the most brilliant laurels of American arms have been won. And I cannot fail to perceive that the saving of money by the non-importation of British goods, and the stimulus given to American production, would quite equal all the expenditures of the war. I can never forget that in such a war we have no commerce to lose. Quite all our ships are gone already because of the warlike acts of England's cruisers, which we have so long suffered in insulted silence, although we know that we can sweep the sails of her commerce from the ocean. As a Republican and a partisan, I cannot but remember that whenever a country is engaged in a foreign war, the Administration or the Government is always sustained by the patriotism of the people. Never would that be so signally demonstrated as in a defensive war with England, brought on by the Republican Administration, in a firm, manly and strenuous endeavor to enforce the rights of our injured and despoiled citizens, to avenge our insulted honor, and to maintain our fishermen in those rights now taken from them by England's wrongs, which their fathers won for England and themselves with their own right arms. As a party man I do not fail to remember that of the twenty odd hundred thousand votes of the Democratic Party now in opposition, twelve hundred thousand at least are naturalized Irishmen who would stand side by side with a Republican Administration in a war with England, Ireland's oppressor for nearly a thousand years, and would vote as they fought. As a politician, I have an incentive to such a war, as its results would be the perpetuation of the Republican Party in power for more than a generation.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."

If, therefore, when we ask for our just rights and indemnification for our losses through her acts, England should incline to offer us, instead thereof, such a war as I have sketched, with such causes, with such hopes, with such results and such memories, ought not every patriotic American to address to Her Majesty's Government a portion of the prayer which we were taught in childhood every day to say to our Maker—so much more beautiful and appropriate in the original than as translated by English Bishops—"Suffer us not to fall into temptation!"

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

—*Old & New* preserves its customary features of thoughtful suggestiveness and bold and impartial criticism, with a due admixture of light, sketchy literature. "Wanted, a Statesman," by J. F. CLARKE, is such an exposition as might be expected from its author of the great national questions which still await statesman-like treatment. Among these are the question of the freedmen, of our paper currency, the tariff, and the *Alabama* claims. The difficulties besetting these subjects are touched on with a judicial fairness which cannot fail to command admiration. "Athens and Her Enemies" is a poetical address read at a Harvard College dinner in June last by WILLIAM EVERETT. Eminently suited as the verses are to the subject which suggested them, and to the secondary application for which the writer employs them, we imagine that not a few readers will find in them a touching parallelism to the present case of beleaguered Paris. All such will doubtless wish that the Spartan interposition for Athens should find its echo in these later times, and that on behalf of the capital of France some one should give the "solemn, stern reply,"

"It is not meet a city die.
That wrought such mighty things for Greece."

"Tarry at Home Travel" is a highly suggestive account of how Rev. GEORGE AXFORD accomplished a tour in the Holy Land without stirring from New-England. "The Holy Gospels," by C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE, is a very fragmentary treatment of a great subject, and by no means in the best manner of its author. Homage to his fame can be the only excuse for its reproduction. "The Improvisatore and the Heeler," by FRED. W. LORING, is a sketch after the manner of RALPH KEELER, and eminently worthy to rank beside his annuals of Bohemianism. The other papers in the number are "The Last Week," by A. A. WOODHULL, an effusive critique on "Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle," "Ah Ying," a Chinese study, by JULIUS A. PALMER, Jr.; another installment of Mrs. STOWE'S story, "Pink and White Tyranny;" "Natural and Revealed Religion," by Dr. BELLOWS, and "The Dying Gladiator," by THEODORE LYMAN. Mr. MORRIS contributes some poetical reflections on "December;" H. H., a poem entitled "Vintage;" and Mrs. E. E. FORD, another on "Forms," neither of which are of very remarkable merit. On the whole, however, the number quite sustains the established reputation of *Old & New*.

—*Appletons' Journal*, just issued in its monthly form, presents features of unusual excellence. The most notable among these are the illustrations to a newly-commenced series of papers on "Picturesque America." These are from drawings made by HARRY FENN in the course of an extensive tour through the Southern States. The admirable finish of these truly artistic sketches will be at once apparent to the most untutored eye. In the selection of subjects great taste and judgment has been displayed, and on the completion of the present series the readers of this popular periodical may expect to be in possession of an illustrated guide of very unusual merit, to the picturesque points of Georgia, the Carolinas, Eastern Tennessee and Virginia. Other portions of the country will be illustrated in due course, so that these sketches will form for some time a leading feature in the *Journal*. Among other contributions to the present number are the second installment of Dr. VINTON'S trip "To Lake Superior and the Mississippi from New-York," the continuation of Miss MARRYAT'S novel, "The Poison of Asps," "A Night on Stamboul," by B. VON FLINDERS, "Piedmont Virginia," by T. B. MAURY, "A Southern Corn-Shucking," by HENRY C. WOODS, &c., &c. A handsome steel engraving entitled "Hunting Buffaloes" forms the frontispiece to this exceptionally good number.

Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas—His Action at the Late Election.

A telegram to the St. Louis *Democrat* has been widely published, accusing Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, of "selling out" the Republican Party at the recent election in that State. A Little Rock correspondent of the same paper contradicts this story *in toto*, and says:

"The charge that his trip to Phillips County was for the purpose of defeating Republican candidates, or that it had that effect, is ungrateful as well as false, the truth being that he went there specially to heal dissensions and secure the full Republican vote for the regular party candidates. That this endeavor was defeated by the obstinacy of a few bolters, who had been pursuaded to put out a separate ticket for the Legislature, was no fault of the Governor's. The truth is, that ROOTS was fraudulently nominated for Congress over Judge BENNETT, of Helena, and the Roots Convention admitted the Anti-Bennett delegation from Phillips County. BENNETT refused to become the nominee of a separate convention, but referred the matter to the Republican voters at the polls. Not content with this outrage upon the Republicans of Phillips County, the Roots men put out a bolting ticket for the Legislature. Here is the result at the polls: For ROOTS, Republican, 47[illegible]; for HANKS, Democrat, 386; for the Roots Legislative ticket, 380; for the Democratic ticket, 486; for the regular Republican ticket, 2,249. These figures show that the Governor did not, as charged in your special dispatch, defeat the Republican candidates for the Legislature, nor turn 'almost the entire Republican vote against ROOTS, the nominee for Congress.'"

INSIDE PARIS.

Latest Intelligence from Within the Beleaguered City—The Elections—Remarks of Arago and Trochu—Final Results of the Ballot.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 4, 1870.

The elections, as was anticipated, have resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government of National Defense. The figures given this morning are 275,224 "Yes," to 19,583 "No." This result is only partial, the reports from the several arrondissements not being complete, and the vote of the various army corps in and around Paris not having been sent in. The voting, yesterday, was conducted with the utmost calm, and there is no better proof of the progress of republicanism, that is, of the cause of order and progress in France, than is to be found in the attitude of the population of Paris on this occasion. No violence, no disturbance of any kind in any quarter of the city, every voter seemed impressed with the importance of his vote, and went with the utmost seriousness to give it in. The day will be a memorable one in French annals, for it stands out as a demonstration that a great change has been wrought in the character of the people by the horrible reverses resulting from an epoch of false splendor and of corruption. No military events have occurred since the retaking of Bourget by the Prussians and the unaccustomed silence of the cannon of the forts seemed to add a sort of dread solemnity to the ceremonial of the elections. The polls were closed at 6 in the evening; toward 7, the first results were made known at the Hotel de Ville. The grand place, in front of the building, was occupied at sunset by an imposing force of National Guards. In front of the Porte de l'Horlage, a spacious platform, covered with red cloth, had been erected, and as soon as any estimates of importance were known, the Mayor of Paris, M. ETIENNE ARAGO, made his appearance, accompanied by the two Assistant Mayors, (Adjuncts,) Messrs. HERESSON and CLAMAGERAN, and by Col. MONTAGUT, of the National Guards. Twelve soldiers of the Mobiles and twelve National Guards bearing lighted torches formed the background of the platform. M. ARAGO was received with enthusiastic applause, and when silence prevailed he made the following address:

DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is the first time since the Republic of 1848 that the ceremony which you are assembled to witness has taken place on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. The Mayor of Republican Paris has thought it well, in these solemn circumstances, to put the inhabitants, the defenders, the municipal Magistrates, in intimate communication. To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in public session in the Hall of St. John, in the Hotel de Ville, will take place the official proclamation of the votes of the twenty arrondissements of Paris, of the communes that have taken refuge here, and of the Gardes Mobiles of the army. In the meantime, I desired to make known to you this evening, semi-officially, and allow me to say, in our family circle, that the result of the universal suffrage, known at this moment, is 275,224, yes—19,383, no. Dear fellow-citizens, after a day which has afflicted the Hotel de Ville, the Government of Defense wished to submit itself to the test of universal suffrage. This test is favorable. Never has a proportional number been so approving to any Government. Your governors, strengthened by your suffrages, will gather new spirit to enable them to sustain, with indomitable energy, the honor of the country, and assure, against all its enemies, the triumph of the Republic, one and indivisible. Honor to the City of Paris! "Vive la Republique!"

This short address was received with the greatest enthusiasm and with ten thousand cries of "Vive la Republique!" Immediately afterward, all the battalions of the National Guard proceeded to the Louvre to pay a visit of congratulation to Gen. TROCHU. The General, surrounded by all the members of the Government, made his appearance on the portico of the court of his residence, as soon as notice reached him of the honor intended—one which he and his colleagues, I may say *en passant*, could willingly have had deferred, fatigued and harassed as they were by the events of Monday night. Only about four thousand soldiers could find place in the spacious court, but room was made for the officers of half a dozen other regiments who desired to hear the speeches. Gen. TROCHU made a very brief soldierly speech:

"Citizens," said he, "you have given us the most imposing consecration that a Power has ever received protesting thus solemnly against the distressing violence of a most inauspicious day. We did not wish to triumph. Your acclamations force us to depart from the reserve we desire always to maintain. In the name of the Government of National Defense I thank you! Citizens, let me sum up our common sentiments in the cry of 'Vive la Republique!' The Republic alone can save us, and I add, if we lose it we would be lost with it."

The General was interrupted frequently by the bravoes of his hearers; every arm was raised, every voice was heard in one cry of enthusiastic sympathy—one of the scenes deserving to be immortalized by the pencil of a great artist, to be placed by the side of the pictures in which MIRABEAU and the great men of the First Revolution figured. M. JULES FAVRE also spoke a few words, in which he again reiterated his declaration, "not an inch of territory to be ceded," which seems to augur ill for the success of the armistice. Another scene of "bravoes and waving of hands" succeeded, followed by the troops (those from the outside taking part) filing in order and presenting arms to the members of the Government. It was not until after 1 o'clock that this imposing manifestation came to a close, the last echoes of it reaching my windows from the Rue de Rivoli, across the Place du Carrousel, to my residence on the Quai.

RESULTS.

The results made known this morning at the Hotel de Ville give 321,373 Yes, 53,585 No. The number of *No* would not be so great if it were a question of choice between TROCHU and the Government of National Defense and the Flourens-Blanqui tribe. Many of the Noes disapprove of the inactivity of the army—want to make sorties and get massacred as a matter of course. The Noes may therefore be estimated as divided between a pack of wild, ambitious fanatics, and a class of ignorant pretenders to military science. It is impossible for an impartial observer not to be filled with admiration with the energy, the firmness, the unflinching courage of the members of the Government of National Defense. It seems impossible for them to have done more or better within the short period they have directed the State. There are strong rumors of the success of the armistice this evening, but I confess I have not faith in it. There are no signs which indicate to me that a cessation of hostilities is possible.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

The final result of the vote in the army is as follows: 236,623 yes, 9,053 no; making 557,996 yes to 62,638 no.

Sale of the Baltimore Gas-Light Company—New-York Capitalists in the Field.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Nov. 22.

The announcement that a sale was yesterday made of the property and franchises of the Baltimore Gas-light Company to New-York capitalists will simply astound the community. The fact that the sale was rushed through almost without consultation with many of the stockholders, and that the directors came to the meeting pledged to carry out the terms of sale virtually agreed upon beforehand, is as extraordinary as it seems incomprehensible. There was no reason for such unseemly haste. There was scarcely any excuse for the curt uncourteousness with which the message from the Committee appointed by the first branch of the City Council, inquiring the price asked by the Company for its property, was received. There was no reason why the motion of Mr. GARRETT to postpone action for a few days should not have been adopted, especially when a majority of the gentlemen present were decidedly in favor of it. The directors had made up their minds to sell, and one of them, as a director, asserted that he considered himself, individually, bound, and that he would not accept an offer of $500,000 from other parties. The sale was made to S. L. HUSTED, of New-York, who purchases for private capitalists, and declares that they have no connection whatever with the People's Gas Company. The terms of the sale are at the rate of $3,000,000 for the whole stock—16,500 shares. The Company reserves all its surplus funds, amounting to over $700,000. Each stockholder will receive about $215 per share, it is said, on final settlement. As yet only 9,000 shares are actually sold. Whether other shareholders are to have the privilege of placing their stock on the same terms within sixty days, or of remaining in the Company. Thus, there passes from the citizens of Baltimore one of the most valuable franchises we ever held, one that is perpetual, and not subject to amendment or alteration. It is a company which has grown from small beginnings into a powerful and wealthy corporation. One of the oldest, indeed, if we are correct, the oldest Gas Company in existence in this country; it is a monument alike of the extraordinary profits of gas companies and the wonderful development of this city. The aggregate capital paid in amounted only to $550,000. Not only have large dividends been paid upon the original stock, but as it has been watered from time to time, enormous dividends have still been declared. Yet today there is a surplus on hand nearly fifty per cent. larger than the whole original capital, and the stock itself sells for $3,000,000, which is by many deemed far below its value. Indeed, when we find that the net profits, last year, amounted to $420,000,—representing at six per cent. a capital of $7,000,000,—there is some reason for believing that the sale is far too low, and that the direction, which has had so long a lease of power without any opposition, has given way to a panic at the first attack of a rival company, and retreated from a contest in which it had all the advantages, except that of popularity.

ILLINOIS.

New and Important Enterprises—The Supreme Court—Chicago Historical Society—Railroad Extension in the State.—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

A project is on foot to establish a cotton factory in this city. A company has already been organized under the laws of the State, which proposes to go to work as soon as the necessary buildings and machinery can be provided. Other Chicago capitalists are moving in the matter of establishing a smelting furnace somewhere out here, for the reduction of the silver ores which are passing our doors, bound for New-Jersey and even to Wales. The idea of carrying this heavy freight so far, when it can just as well be handled here, or even nearer the source of supply, is an absurdity of which this present generation ought not to be guilty. Omaha and St. Louis, too, are preparing to do a share of this business, and Omaha has got the start of the rest, as her smelting works are nearly ready to go into operation.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the State is in session in this city, for the first time. The sessions for the Northern District have heretofore all been held in Ottawa; but the whole Court, consisting of seven members, is here now, and it is hoped that the infusion of "new blood" into it by the new Constitution will create more activity in its proceedings. It has heretofore taken from one to three years to get a decision promulgated from the august tribunal of three, of which the Court has heretofore been composed. Politically, the Supreme Court stands four Democrats to three Republicans, which shows, in the face of from thirty thousand to fifty thousand Republican majority, that the people have not allowed party to interfere very largely in the election of our highest judiciary.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Railroad building in the West is quite active. Many cross and connecting lines are being constructed. There are as many as a dozen in this State in various stages of progress, some of them of much local importance. In Iowa there is great railroad activity, and that State will soon be "gridironed" like some of her older sisters. Good progress is also being made in Minnesota. The construction of roads west of the Mississippi is even keeping pace with the advance of population.

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Chicago Historical Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening. The report of the Secretary showed that the Society has a large and valuable collection of books, pamphlets, manuscrips, maps, &c. The library is constantly increasing, and is already rich in materials for history, not only of the North-west but of the whole country. We, too, are to have an Academy of Design—in fact, have one already. It has just completed the erection of a fine five-story marble-front building on Adams-street, and there is to be a formal dedication in a few days. The Academy is to be opened to the public on a liberal scale.

THE "ELEVATING" BUSINESS.

The way some of our elevator men do business gradually develops itself. They have already shipped 225,000 bushels of No. 2 corn more than they have received, and still have quite a large stock on hand. But the rejected corn falls about as much short. That is, it goes into their bins rejected, and comes out No. 2, giving them a large margin, which is shared with the inspectors—thus swindling the farmers on an extensive scale. It is no wonder that elevator men and grain inspectors get rich. The farmers and the country dealers are beginning to rebel against this wholesale stealing, and the result is through shipments by rail from the interior to the Eastern markets.

NOTES.

The weather continues fine, but rather cold. Business is not over brisk, yet our wholesale men, in certain lines of trade, are doing well. Lake navigation is becoming more and more dangerous, and many vessels are being laid up for the season. There have been more than the usual number of disasters on the lakes this Fall, attended with a large loss of life and property.

Murder in Herkimer County—Shooting the Wrong Man.

From the Utica Herald, Nov. 22.

A shooting affray occurred in the town of Warren, Herkimer, last Saturday evening, resulting in the death of one of the parties. It seems that there has been some difficulty a long time between SEBASTIAN J. SHALL, of that town, and ANDREW M. EDICK. The latter has rented and worked the farm of the former several years, both living in the same house. Last Saturday, one of SHALL'S sons threatened to shoot EDICK, when the latter dared him to carry out his threat. During the evening, young SHALL obtained a revolver and stationed himself near EDICK'S door, for the purpose of shooting him as he came out. The door opened shortly, and a man stepped out whom SHALL supposed to be EDICK. He fired, wounding his victim fatally. The wounded man, however, was not EDICK, but a neighbor, NELSON FORT, who had been spending the evening with him. He died yesterday morning. We have not heard whether SHALL has yet been arrested.

Ancient Idols—Interesting Discoveries in Missouri.

Chester (Ill.) Correspondence of Boston Advertiser.

One morning last week a young fellow rode into this town on horseback, having just crossed the river from Missouri. He had, carefully wrapped in his handkerchief, a curious relic, dug up the day previous in Perry County, Mo. He stopped on the hill to rest his horse, and the inquisitive crowd that gathered around soon drew his story from him, while the relic passed from hand to hand. It seems that when, after the rebellion, the farmers in Southern Missouri once more worked with security and on an enlarged scale, the heavy teams that passed over the road near the line bluffs, a few miles from the Mississippi, in Perry County, Mo., unearthed some human bones and an odd-looking bottle of clay. There is living in Chester an old gentleman, JAMES M. CHRISTIAN, familiarly called "Uncle Jimmy," who has for years devoted all spare hours to the study of archæology. His researches in this neighborhood have enabled him to present many rare specimens of aboriginal and other curiosities to the societies of this State, and to collectors in the East. The first relic of value was that found by the young man above mentioned. It is apparently an idol, or decanter-shaped, like an idol representing the figure of a man in a sitting posture, his hands crossed upon his breast. It is made of a dark-colored clay, very hard, and shows no signs of decay. There is a hole in the back of the neck, and the figure is hollow. It is about one foot high, and seven or eight inches in diameter. The same evening the rest of the party, excepting CHRISTIAN, returned with a number of curiosities, including one idol of larger proportion than the former, representing a woman, with the hands resting on the knees. They had, besides, bottles, kettles, pots and a sauce-pan with a handle hollowed at the extremity and filled with pellets. The larger bottles were shaped like modern decanters. All were well executed in clay, and showed no signs of age. Considerable excitement was raised in the town on these discoveries, and your correspondent, anxious to investigate and secure some of these relics of barbarism, crossed the Mississippi in a skiff early the next morning, and tramped through the cotton-wood forest of the "bottom lands" toward the bluffs, five miles away.

On my arrival a group of horsemen were idly watching old "Uncle Jimmy," who was hard at work digging. Friends are made in a few minutes in the West. "Uncle Jimmy's" delight at the prospect of a coworker in me for two days was great. Our only tools were a mattock, a hoe, and a butcher's knife—the latter of great use in probing round the skulls for pottery. About noon that day we unearthed a choice lot of vessels, among them a small idol representing a woman. We worked on till night, with varied success, exposing in all eight or ten skeletons. It was Sunday. There were no churches within miles. What will orthodox New-England think of such work on such a day? Right or wrong, never before had I so plainly seen sermons in, if not stones, at least in the bones before me. The rough Missourians as they rode by jested over the premature resurrection (as they called it) of the skeletons we had exposed. But the strange circumstances furnished us all with food for more serious reflection. As the mattock or hoe clashed into the ribs and joints, and pulverized, scattered and mixed with the earth the decayed bones of the Indians, it was plain how the soil was enriched, and a future nourishment for grass, corn and fruits provided, which would eventually circulate back into the bodies of another generation.

Some of the bones indicated men of large stature. The vertebræ of one man, CHRISTIAN assured me, was a third larger than any he had ever seen. All the skulls were inferior in shape. The jaws were large and strong, the facial angle low, and the forehead contracted. Roots of trees and the pressure of the earthen-ware had, in some cases, horribly distorted the skulls.

THE STEAMER VANDERBILT.

How She Came to be Presented to the Government—What Mr. Vanderbilt is Reported to have Said About It.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Commodore VANDERBILT, HORACE F. CLARK and AUGUSTUS SCHELL put in an appearance today at the Internal Revenue Office, to get Uncle Sam to forego taxes to the amount of $1,150,000, due as the five per cent. tax upon the dividends of the New-York Central Railroad. The Commodore was the brightest and quickest of the party, and though the talking was done mainly by Mr. CLARK, did not hesitate to thunder out his opinion, whenever he could get a word in edgeways, in a manner that would indicate he was used to driving everything before him.

As the distinguished party were about leaving, the Commodore, in a sharp, shrill voice, said: "We'll make war if I don't get justice;" and as the rest were making their adieus, he continued, "I am not very good at this kind of business. The last time I was here, it was on business. I said I could do better." Mr. DOUGLASS asked what that was, and he replied, "It was about my ship *Vanderbilt*," continuing, "I was served meanly about that—meaner than ever any Government served a man before or since." "How was that, Commodore?" asked Mr. DOUGLASS. The Commodore answered, "Why, they never gave me my vessel back. The finest ship ever built is now rotting at the wharves in San Francisco." Mr. DOUGLASS said he always supposed that he gave it to the Government. "Well," he replied, "I did, but it was in this way. One day I received a telegram from EDWIN M. STANTON, asking what I would contract for to run down with one of my vessels the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac*, which was now about ready to come out of Norfolk, and cut off MCCLELLAN'S army from retreat and supplies. To this I responded that it was an affair of too much importance to be negotiated by telegraph, and I would be at the War Department the next day. I accordingly came over, and was shown into the Secretary's room, closed the door, and asked him if there was any one else he wanted to talk to about this. He replied 'Yes, Mr. LINCOLN.' I said: 'Well, suppose we go over to the White House, as I do not want to talk it over but once.' He assented, and we walked over together. I at once informed Mr. LINCOLN that I was determined that I would not allow myself to do anything by which I could be ranked with the herd of thieves and vampires who were fattening off the Government by means of army contracts; that I had no vessels to sell or bargains to make, except one. I was told to name it, and replied: 'I will undertake to sink the rebel iron-clad the moment she comes out. I will present the *Vanderbilt* to the Government on condition that she remains under my control, and I act with her independent of any control from the navy.' They assented, and asked when I could get her to Fortress Monroe. I said, 'In thirty-six hours.' They asked what my plan was, and I said, to keep steam up and protecting my vessel as much as possible by various means; to run right into the rebel and drown him; that no vessel had been, or could be, made by the rebels which could survive the concussion or stand before the weight of the *Vanderbilt*; that my plan was only liable to fail in one contingency—that of getting an accidental shot, when it would sink her. Well, in forty hours she was at Fortress Monroe, and I at once commenced to prepare her to resist the shot of the enemy. In ten days' time the *Monitor* came and whipped her, and I never put my vessel into action, but it was there all the same and ready. Now what ought the Government to have done? Why, returned me my vessel; but no, they were too mean, and though she cost me $1,200,000, and I was willing to lose her if necessary to aid the Government, yet they meanly keep her and are letting her rot away, no use to the Government or any one else. But I won't ask for her neither. I will not, for when I put her into service I gave the War Department a bill of sale for $1."

Mr. DOUGLASS replied that this was a piece of secret history he had never heard before. Mr. SCHELL and the Commodore then left, while Mr. CLARK bade the Commissioner and Mr. SMITH a parting adieu.

The Destructive Fire in Baldwinsville—Loss, $65,000.

From the Syracuse Standard, Nov. 21.

A disastrous fire broke out in Baldwinsville at 11¾ o'clock P. M. Saturday evening, causing the destruction of twelve or thirteen buildings, and consuming nearly $65,000 worth of property. The presumption is that the fire originated from a defective forge in the carriage establishment of E. K. WEST. The wind was west, bearing south, blowing briskly. The fire spread rapidly, soon consuming the carriage-shop and much valuable and unfinished stock, destroying meantime the machine-shop of Messrs. HEALD, SISCO & CO., pump manufacturers, whose establishment was connected with Mr. WEST'S carriage establishment. HEALD, SISCO & CO.'S loss is about $3,000; no insurance; no exertions could have saved this large concern. The flames were now rapidly communicated to the adjacent buildings. The grocery-store of FITZGERALD & DIXON was soon enveloped in flames, and rapidly burned to the ground. Most of the stock in this building was saved. No insurance on stock and building; loss from $8,000 to $10,000. JOHN SHAUL, who occupied rooms in the building, lost about $800. Mr. PENDERGAST'S shop, adjacent to the grocery-store, was also burned; but Mr. AMOS PAPWORTH, butcher, who occupied PENDERGAST'S building, saved his stock. We think there is no insurance on PENDERGAST'S shop; loss about $300.

Mr. WEST'S losses amount to nearly $35,000; insurance $14,000.

The drug store of E. R. THOMPSON & CO. was destroyed. Their loss will reach about $6,000 on stock and buildings—insured for $4,000. G. T. CHASE'S marble-shop, and B. D. JESSUP'S harness-shop were both consumed. Mr. JESSUP succeeded in saving some of his stock. Mr. CHASE saved the town records of the town of Van Buren. CHASE is insured for $1,200; loss about $3,000. JESSUP is insured for $800; loss $1,500.

The Exchange Hotel was destroyed. It was occupied by S. C. FANCHER, and belonged to Mrs. CATHARINE MCCABE. Mr. FANCHER saved most of his furniture. Mrs. MCCABE'S loss will reach nearly $6,000—no insurance.

Mobile Itself Again—Yellow Jack Banished.

The Board of Health of Mobile, on the 18th inst., published the following:

"The Board of Health is of the opinion that the epidemic of yellow fever is now at an end, and considers it perfectly safe for absentees to return to the city. It would advise them, however, to have their residences well ventilated before they are occupied."

Of the scenes in the city, the *Register* of the 19th speaks thus:

"The last two days have been pretty much given up to the interchange of congratulations on the advent of Jack Frost, the consequent exit of the yellow fever, the welcoming of our absentees, and the arranging of houses for the Winter. Never did Mobile present a more buoyant and delighted countenance. If she had been besieged for the past two months by an army, instead of the yellow fever, and the siege had suddenly been raised, the people could not be more rejoiced than they are. Already the trains and boats are coming in crowded with those who went Summer-seeking, or panic-stricken, fled from the fever. The depots and wharves present quite a lively and interesting scene. Everybody is so charmed with the idea of getting home, after an enforced absence, that smiling faces meet you at every turn. But, alas! here and there, among those returning, are sad ones, in the habiliments of woe, that tell of dear ones swept away by the treacherous pestilence, which has desolated so many homes, and closed the eyes that would otherwise have beamed with love and looks of welcome. To the bereaved, the return home is fraught with nothing but painful regrets and unavailing sorrow, for the loved and lost."

"Caught a Tartar"—How a Confidence Operator Fared at Troy.

From the Troy Press, Nov. 19.

Yesterday noon, a countryman coming down Fulton-street, with a valise swinging in each hand was discovered in close conversation with a spruce-looking young fellow, who was evidently a confidence man plying his vocation. He accompanied the countryman to the Museum building and there, by means of a false "check," borrowed $36—about all the money greeny had. He started to go upstairs, ostensibly to pay a bill which he owed and promised to return immediately, telling his friend to wait at the foot of the stairs. The confidence man evidently intended to play the old game of going through the upper hall and out of the building by the Fulton-street entrance, leaving the greeny to wait for his money on River-street. But, in this instance, the victim was too sharp, and the moment the operator disappeared up the stairs a suspicion of trickery spread over the greeny's mind, and with a lusty war-whoop he started after the borrower. He followed him upstairs, through the hallway and down to Fulton-street, with his two valises swinging convulsively from side to side, and, finally, just at the Fulton-street door, he seized the swindler by the coat collar with a grip like that of a vise. The confidence man struggled vainly to free himself, and finally seizing the countryman's hand in his teeth bit it dreadfully. A crowd had by this time congregated, and seeing the condition of affairs a gentleman rushed up and made the swindler disgorge the $36. The countryman, as soon as his money was returned, released the swindler, who fled with all possible speed down the street, while "country," still tightly grasping his two valises, started off on a frightful pace up the middle of Fulton-street, striking a bee line for the depot.

CAJOLING THE NEGROES.

The Conference of South Carolina "Reformers" in Columbia—Their Good Intentions, as Announced by Themselves.

From the Charleston News, Nov. 14.

A conference of representative men from various sections of the State was held in Columbia, according to appointment, on Friday night last. Besides the resident members of the Executive Committee of the Reform Party, there were present a number of substantial citizens, who had made themselves acquainted with the drift of public opinion in general as well as with the desires of the people in the counties in which they live.

The object and purposes of the conference having been explained by the chairman, each member of the conference was, in turn, invited to express his views. This was followed by a general discussion of the political condition of the State, the result being a disposition to indicate for adoption a line of policy which, it is hoped, will be found acceptable by all our people. That policy will develop itself as rapidly as circumstances admit, but we may state, by authority, what are its leading and most important features.

The conference *gave no hint, and had evidently no thought, of receding in any way from the recognition of accomplished facts* which was the foundation of the Reform movement. It was assumed, and so expressed, that those who supported the Reform Party in the canvass now ended had accepted its platform in sincerity and good faith, and had no dishonorable purpose of breaking, in the hour of defeat, the solemn pledges which were expected to smooth the way to victory. There was, also, an unequivocal determination *to support and encourage the colored men*, who, by their conduct at the recent elections, had proved, at once, their manliness and honesty of intention. The conference, also, made it manifest that *a cordial greeting would be extended to every colored man* who, in the future, should array himself against the unprincipled adventurers who seek their own fortune in the ruin of the State. An ample consideration was given to the subject of the frauds perpetrated by the Radical Party at the State elections, and measures were taken for bringing all offenders, as far as possible, before the proper civil tribunal.

It was deemed necessary that the people should continue to be organized throughout the State, but, at the same time, the conference, as one man, *declared its determination to use every exertion in discountenancing open and secret violence, and in maintaining good order and peace.* Upon this point there was absolutely no difference of opinion, and the expressions of the several members were as positive and as deliberate as the most conservative citizen could desire.

The action of the conference was temperate and harmonious, and has our entire approval. To abide by the principles which were advocated by the Reformers in the late canvass; to protect the colored men who were intelligent enough to know the right, and honest enough to do it; to welcome all colored men who desire to enter the Conservative ranks; to calm the public mind, and pursue evenly a firm, wise and temperate course—this, in our judgment, is at this juncture the only policy calculated to restore public confidence, and to make certain the ultimate redemption of the State. And this, as we understand it, is the public policy which the Columbia Conference would recommend for the adoption of the people.

Mrs. Yelverton Lost Near Yosemite—She Wanders Away in the Snow and is Found in a Helpless Condition.

From the Mariposa (Cal.) Gazette, Nov. 11.

We learn that Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON met with a serious misfortune on Sunday last in attempting to leave Yosemite Valley unattended. Mrs. YELVERTON had been spending several months at the Valley, and on Sunday morning started alone on horseback from Hutchings' Hotel to come out to CLARK & MOORE'S, expecting to overtake on the trail an English party which left an hour or so before. Nothing more was known of her journey until Monday morning, when FRED. LEIDIG and HUGH DAVANAY took the trail to come to Mariposa. About a quarter of a mile below the "Hermitage" they noticed a woman's track in the snow on the lower side of the trail, and wandering away from it, and knowing that Mrs. YELVERTON had attempted to pass out the day before, were satisfied the tracks were hers, and immediately began a search for her. The tracks led around among the trees, bushes and rocks, a circle of more than a mile, and Mrs. YELVERTON was finally found, wet, chilled, bewildered and exhausted, about a quarter of a mile from where she had left the trail. She had been out through the storm of Sunday night, and would probably soon have perished but for a fortunate chance. As it was snowing again when she was found, the track in the snow, which attracted the notice of the gentlemen named, might not have been visible an hour later. Nothing was to be seen of her horse. When the gentleman had brought Mrs. YELVERTON back to the trail, Mr. HUTCHINGS came along, also on his way to Mariposa, and she was placed upon HUTCHINGS' horse, and taken to Leidig's Hotel, while HUTCHINGS went to search for her horse, which was found a mile or more this side of the Hermitage. At LEIDIG'S, Mrs. YELVERTON was at times unconscious; but with proper restoratives, and the kind care of Mrs. LEIDIG, was sufficiently recovered to be removed toward evening to HUTCHINGS', where she had been boarding. It is supposed Mrs. YELVERTON became so bewildered in the snow-storm Sunday afternoon that she could no longer manage her horse, and dismounted and tried to walk but lost her way, and wandered till lost. Considering that she was five miles from any house, and the other circumstances detailed, it is very fortunate that the mishap did not prove worse in its consequences.

Cotton and Labor in the South.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 16.

A very experienced cotton factor, recently from the adjacent cotton section, reports the amount of cotton produced this season as beyond all precedent. He thinks that hardly a planter in the Mississippi Valley has raised less than ten bales to the hand, but doubts if more than half the product will be saved. This is the general opinion. The reduced rates have had a large influence to discourage picking. The receipts in this city begin to gain upon those of last year, which are now but 18,000 ahead. Eight or ten days ago they were 30,000 ahead. The lack of labor on the levee is a great drawback upon the river transportation. Even $60 per month will not command deck-hands for our steamboats, and half the cotton and sugar now ready for shipment cannot be brought to the city for the want of labor to load the steam-boats. This, too, when there are thousands of idle negroes hanging about our suburbs and levee, the presence of whom drives off white laborers.

The Attempted Bank Robbery in Great Barrington, Mass.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Nov. 22.

A party of four burglars made an attempt to rob the Mahawie National Bank, of Great Barrington, Mass., last night, but were discovered and frightened off before accomplishing their design. The particulars, as gathered by our special, are as follows: The robbers, by means of jacks, forced open the front door of the bank, and entered, locking it behind them, to keep out intruders, and proceeded to fill the crevice between the vault door and the casing with powder, which they exploded by a slow match, after retiring from the bank by a rear window. The force of the explosion, instead of opening the vault doors, simply bent them, and the whole power of the powder took effect upon the roof of the vault, bursting a hole large enough for a man to pass through, and throwing the heavy stones in every direction. The explosion was distinctly heard in every part of the town, but attracted no particular attention. Mr. MORGAN, who resides next to the bank, got up and dressed himself, and looking out of the window, saw two men lounging about the bank. He watched them for some time, and finally went down to the street door and asked them twice "what they were doing around there at that time of night," it being about 2½ o'clock A. M., and receiving no answer, raised the cry of "Fire! thieves," &c. The men fled, taking the road to Sheffield, and in their flight one of them dropped a small bag containing a complete set of burglar's tools, which was picked up this morning and turned over to the bank officers. As soon as a half-dozen of men had gathered in response to Mr. MORGAN'S cries, the bank was opened and the result of the depredators' labors discovered, as mentioned above. Men were immediately put upon the track, but up to 10 o'clock this morning no trace of the criminals could be had. Inside the vault was a large iron safe, purchased by the bank a few months before, and which would probably have resisted the attempts of the burglars until too late in the morning for them to have accomplished their purpose. The attempt was a bold one, rendered more so by the fact that the bank building is situated on the main street, surrounded by dwelling-houses, and in close proximity to two large hotels. The operators are supposed to have been professional cracksmen.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Young Men's Christian Association Saturday Afternoon Concerts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit the writer to thank you for your very just criticism of the opening Saturday afternoon concert, at Association Hall. It is unfortunate for the music-loving public that the gentlemen having the direction of these concerts do not interest themselves in giving a more attractive programme than that of last Saturday afternoon, or, in fact, of most any Saturday of last Winter. The talent employed has not been of the highest order either. It is to be hoped that the list of church tenors and obscure baritones will soon be exhausted, and that artists of known merit and popularity will take their places. If the low price of admission does not warrant an increased expenditure, pray allow us the privilege of spending half a dollar for a good concert. REX.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

What Shall We Do With the Statue of Justice?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though our Courts have been held for a long time in the New Court-house, I notice that, with all the additions made, the Statue of Justice remains in her old position upon the City Hall, (where justice used to be administered in the days of OAKLEY and DUER,) as if she clung with fondness to that spot where she was revered before our Judges became the tools of political knaves. We presume the omission arose from the fact that most of the Judges of the present day, have concluded to have nothing to do with that antiquated goddess—justice being an exploded idea in this City. If, however, the Court-house be finished without bankrupting the City, (a very doubtful question, if the past be a criterion of the future,) no doubt the gang of scoundrels who control our City, would like to have the image of Justice in the new building, so as to preserve the semblance of virtue at least. The great question will then be, Where shall the goddess be placed? We notice that inside of this building there are many circles and rings, as if the idea of a ring was continually uppermost in the minds of those engaged in the construction of the so-called Court-house, "where injustice is sold for a price." Now, in the good old times, when the Courts were used to obtain what was right and just, the statue of "Justice" was placed on a pedestal surmounting the building, with her equal scales, and blind to all considerations except those of equity.

But now, it would seem more proper to place the goddess in the centre of the Ring in the rotunda of our new Court-house, to show the world that Justice is only administered within the Ring, and those who expected to get their dues must get inside of the Ring, near the shrine of the goddess. She should no longer be represented as blind, but as a sharp-sighted damsel, with a good look-out for the biggest purse, as the weightiest argument in a case.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegram relating to the fortifications of Azoff in the morning papers evidently means Nicholaieff. Azoff is at the north-east extremity of the Sea of Azoff, and defends nothing, and is itself not worth defending. The Sea of Azoff has only seven fathoms in its deepest part, and is not safe for vessels larger than common gunboats. Possibly it may mean Kherson, on the Dneiper, the ship-yard of the Black Sea, and near Nicholaieff, but as the Dneiper is not navigable for large ships up to Kherson, it is difficult to see why stress should be laid on its being impregnable. W. J. S.

Mr. Spurgeon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. FOSTER, yesterday, in speaking of Mr. SPURGEON, says he entered London fourteen years ago. That is a mistake. Eighteen years ago Mr. SPURGEON preached in Dr. RIPPON's old church in Park-street, Southwark, London. When he hired the hall of which Dr. FOSTER spoke I do not know. N. R.

A Timely Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The holiday season being near for the "sport," as it is termed, of tying fowls to stones and otherwise, the undersigned would kindly, and in the spirit of humanity, remind all persons about to engage in this cruel and demoralizing pastime that it is contrary to law, and that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals hrs taken the necessary measures to enforce the same, by the arrest and punishment of offenders discovered in the violation thereof.

HENRY BERGH, President.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

Young Ladies' Branch of the 'Ladies' Christian Union.

The Young Ladies' Branch of the Ladies' Christian Union, a report of whose monthly meeting appeared in the TIMES Oct 28, took possession of the suite of rooms corner of University-place and Ninth-street, which they have leased, on Nov. 1, and a few days ago the rooms were thrown open to those to whom the Society proposes to extend its aid. Their affairs are progressing finely, and quite a number of young women have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Association, which are similar to those offered by the Young Men's Christian Association, the field of action of the "Ladies' Branch" Society being among young women of a similar class to those young men who are benefited by the labors of the Young Men's Christian Association. The rooms of the Society are large, well lighted, heated and ventilated; they are comfortably carpeted and furnished, and about 400 books have been donated to the library. Arrangements are to be made, shortly, for magazines and papers. The dress-making and other departments are in active operation, the first-mentioned having given employment to quite a number of young women. Mrs. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Mrs. RILEY A. BRICK and Mrs. JOHN VANDERPOOL and others of the ladies, are in attendance every day, and work with great persistence to forward the interests of their praiseworthy charity.

New-York Foundling Asylum Fair.

The grand Metropolitan Bazaar, in aid of the Foundling Asylum, is about drawing to a close, after three weeks of great success. No effort has been spared on the part of the good ladies engaged in the undertaking to raise the anxiously-desired amount, $100,000. There is still, however, a deficiency of $25,000, and as the Fair will not close till Saturday, the charitably-minded have still an opportunity of aiding one of the most deserving institutions in the City. The Fair will be open today, and contributions will be thankfully accepted.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of M. ALBERT BERGER, the well-known importer. M. BERGER was a native of Gotzenbruck, in Lorraine, the first city which during the present Franco-German war fell into the hands of the Prussians. He was an ardent patriot, and one of the most zealous and generous promoters of the charitable subscription to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war in France. M. BERGER was thirty-nine years of age, and resided at Scotch Plains, N. J.

A Judgment Against "Erie."

Miss NEWBURGER has recovered a judgment against the Erie Railroad Company for $1,005 50, being the value of a trunk and contents which had been checked by the Company's agent, but never delivered to plaintiff. The cause was tried, yesterday, in Part II. of the Superior Court, before Judge JONES and a jury. The defense set up was, that the lost baggage was not of the value alleged by Miss NEWBURGER. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The Case of the Spanish Sailors—What Capt. Grindle Has to Say about Them.

B. V. CROOK, first mate of the ship *Old Colony*, was released on bail by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, Capt. GRINDLE becoming his bondsman. HUGH DOHERTY and WILLIAM MCDONNELL, second and third mates of the same vessel, were remanded to Ludlow-street Jail. The three mates are charged, as already stated in the TIMES, by RAYMOND RAU, a Spanish sailor, with cruel and unusual punishment at sea. RAU and a fellow-seaman named FRANCO FRANK are now in custody, awaiting an examination on a charge of attempted mutiny and arson. Capt. GRINDLE is the complainant in their case. He denies the statements in regard to the alleged brutal treatment of the two sailors on his ship. He says that when he left Spain he was short-handed for men, and that he was compelled to take FRANK and RAU to help complete his crew. He soon found that they were bad men, and "skulked" their duty, placing the vessel in a perilous condition. On one occasion RAU was discovered with a razor in his possession, with which he threatened to kill a fellow seaman. At another time he deserted the lookout and broke into the hold for the purpose of hiding himself away in the cargo. On being found, some matches and powder were taken from him, with which, it is supposed, he proposed to set fire to the *Old Colony*. Capt. GRINDLE claims that the ill-health and suffering condition of RAU and FRANK were brought about by filthy habits on their part. He announces that he has sailed from this port for the last fourteen years without ever before being charged with ill-treating his sailors. The examination in the case will be commenced in a few days, and it will be ascertained whether the officers or seamen are to blame.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Condition of the Finances—The Zoological Gardens Located—Other Improvements.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, met on Tuesday afternoon, in stated session, with the President, Commissioner SWEENY in the chair, Commissioners HILTON and DILLON present.

Several communications were received and appropriately referred as follows:

From SHEPARD KNAPP and others, property-owners at Washington Heights, petitioning for the laying out of an avenue between the Kingsbridge road and West Boulevards, north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. Executive Committee to report thereon.

From the Engineer in charge of the Bureau of Civil and Topographical Engineering, relative to the organization of said Bureau, and the work in progress, which was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Treasurer HILTON presented an estimate of the amount of moneys required for surveys in the towns of Yonkers and West Farms, Westchester County, under the act of 1869, chapter 826, which was laid on the table and ordered printed, and resolutions were adopted, calling upon the Treasurer of said county to furnish moneys to carry out the provisions of said act.

From SAMUEL W. FRANCIS, relative to establishing a reading-room and public library at the Central Park, and proposing to donate a collection of pamphlets and magazines. Referred to the Executive Committee. From the Controller, submitting a statement of donations made to the Department, numbering 146 specimens of birds, animals, &c., and placed in the collection in the Museum at Central Park. From WM. P. MELLEN, donating a pair of antelopes.

Treasurer HILTON reported that Mr. ROBT. L. STEWART had donated a fine specimen of the Arcancaria Excelsior.

A report was received from the Executive Committee, relative to changing the grade of Fourth-avenue, below Eightieth and Eighty-ninth streets, which was laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Treasurer reported the condition of the finances, showing a balance in bank of $29,891 77, which was approved and ordered filed.

A report from the Executive Committee of their acts and proceedings, also as to matters referred to them from time to time, was received and approved, as follows:

Resolved, That the President advertise for proposals for removing the Rotunda Building in the City Hall Park, and for the purchase of the materials composing the same, the building to be removed within thirty days and the ground to be left in a level condition.

Resolved, That JOHN J. SERRELL be and he is hereby appointed Consulting Engineer in this Department.

Whereas, The present grade established by law for the Eighth-avenue involves the reconstruction in a great degree of that portion of the Central Park lying adjacent to said avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, including the various transverse roads and drives connected therewith, all which in general outline appears from the report of the Engineer-in-Chief to this Department, dated Sept. 27, 1870; and

Whereas, The changes required being so great, it is desirable that the reconstruction and alterations, when entered upon by this Department, should not be misunderstood or misapprehended by the public; therefore,

Resolved, That 500 copies of the Engineer-in-Chief's report upon the subject be printed for general distribution.

Resolved, That this Committee select and designate for the site of the Zoölogical Gardens the meadow or green immediately north of the upper reservoir, and direct the architect-in-chief to forthwith prepare and submit plans for necessary and suitable buildings and structures therefor.

Resolved, That the Engineer-in-chief and Prof. HAWKINS co-operate with and be consulted by the architect-in-chief in locating the various structures and buildings to be erected on the Zoölogical Gardens, and in devising their general plan and character.

Resolved, That the building adjoining Mount St. Vincent Restaurant be removed, and the ground be put in order.

A resolution was adopted relative to the organization of the Bureau of Landscape Gardening, and directing that a daily garden journal be kept of its operations, the work performed therein, the temperature of the green and propagating houses, and such other statistical information as shall be directed to be ascertained and recorded.

Resolved, That the subjects following be referred to the Vice-President, with power, viz.:

1. Completing the walks and roads on the City Hall Park.
2. Widening and improving State and Whitehall-streets, and the completion and laying out the roads and walks of the Battery as shown on the plan thereof, heretofore approved and adopted.
3. Completing Washington-square and the walks and roads as shown on the map thereof, heretofore approved and adopted.

Resolutions were adopted, calling upon the Controller of the City for moneys for payment of work, services and materials for improving the several public squares and places, the Boulevard and other works under the control of this Department.

Resolutions were adopted ordering a walk to be laid out, connecting the main drive on Central Park with the Museum Building, the Engineer-in-Chief to submit a plan thereof to the President, to whom the subject was referred with power; directing the Engineer-in-Chief to report a plan for paving and lighting the various transverse roads across the Central Park, with an estimate of the cost thereof; ordering the Park-keepers to take notice of and report all improper conduct or inattention to work or duty by any of the employes on the Central Park or any of the parks under the charge of this Department; also that the park and gate keepers at Central Park shall take notice of and report all obstructions and encroachments on the streets and avenues surrounding Central Park, and that no animals or vehicles be allowed to stand thereon, and to be forthwith removed when they interfere with the public travel; authorizing the Treasurer to enter into contract for completion of the surveys and maps in the towns of Yonkers and West Farms, Westchester County; authorizing the President to contract for completing the Battery wall, stairways and basin; authorizing the Treasurer to sell the iron railing and stone on the Battery; authorizing the Treasurer to erect houses for keeping tools, &c., on the Battery and Tompkins-square; authorizing the Treasurer to repair the railing around Tompkins-square.

A communication was received from WM. M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works, relative to regulating and grading One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and the same was ordered done by contract or otherwise. The Treasurer was authorized to purchase tree-boxes or guards to protect the trees on the borders of the various City Parks. The Treasurer was authorized to locate and erect on Central Park cottages for the convenience of ladies and children, and to place additional conveniences upon the Central and the various City parks.

On motion of President SWEENY, it was resolved that an inclosure be erected around the statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, similar to that around the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON.

After some further routine business, the Board adjourned.

Kings County Supervisors—Action on an Insurance Job—Charges of Blackmailing, Bribery and Other Offenses.

A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor OSBORN in the chair. A communication from the members of the Bar was received, asking that the salaries of the Judges of the City Court be raised, in view of their recent increase of labor, from $5,000 to $7,000 per annum. The communication was referred to the Committee on Salaries. The salary of Mr. FRANK MALLISON, Clerk of the City Court, was fixed at $3,000 per annum. The Board of County Canvassers were authorized to have 1,000 copies of the official canvass printed. The important feature of the meeting was the presentation of a resolution by Supervisor OSBORN, directing the insurance agent for the county, E. J. LOBER, to transfer the policies on the County buildings, amounting to $500,000, from the Kings County Insurance Company to some other company. Supervisor CROOK denounced this as a job "put up" by LOBER and his friends for black-mailing purposes. In fact, the Supervisor insinuated that LOBER had been to the Company in question and had tried to make them "come down" with a heavier percentage than they were willing to give, and that this move to transfer the policies was made simply in revenge. On hearing these remarks, Mr. OSBORN stated that there had been bribes made use of by the Company in question to secure the retention of the policies, and that as far as he knew the assertions made by Supervisor CROOK were groundless. On this point quite an interesting debate sprung up, the substance of which was that there was no person in the Board particularly immaculate, and that if Mr. LOBER was actuated by pecuniary considerations, he was neither better nor worse than those who opposed him. The entire matter was then referred to the Law Committee, and the Board adjourned.

The Exemption of Bonds and Mortgages from Taxation.

The State Board of Commissioners for the Revision of State Taxation gave a hearing yesterday morning, in this City, to a large number of gentlemen representing real estate owners and building associations on the subject of the exemption of bonds and mortgages on real estate from local taxation. It was represented that this exemption is already granted in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, which, in fact, draws capital from the State of New-York, and that the high rate of local taxation imposed on mortgages, which are easily accessible, as matters of record, prevents capitalists at home from loaning on this description of security, and thus seriously impairs the means for the development of City and State property. It is understood that these associations are to make an independent effort before the Legislature to procure the remission of this tax, and the object of the meeting was to induce the State Commission, of which Mr. DAVID A. WELLS is Chairman, (now engaged in investigating the subject of taxation,) to adopt a similar policy.

Anti-Tweed Movement in Elizabeth, N. J.

The people of Elizabeth have formed an anti-Tweed association, but the Councilmen oppose and belittle the citizens, alleging that some of the latter pay no tax at all, while many of them pay but a small tax. The citizens have looked into the tax book, and find that ten Councilmen compare with ten citizens in the following manner:

TAXES OF THE CITY COUNCIL FOR 1869.

Mr. Councilman J. H. Gray	$159 20
Mr. Councilman T. H. Price	154 80
Mr. Councilman J. T. Wiley	124 20
Mr. Councilman J. M. Cowell	112 40
Mr. Councilman W. J. Tenney	104 86
Mr. Councilman J. Schultheis	90 20
Mr. Councilman J. W. Woodruff	88 06
Mr. Councilman J. Barry	38 00
Mr. Councilman Patrick Deckry	35 65
Mr. Councilman E. L. Schanck	2 00

PER CONTRA—TAXES OF A LIKE NUMBER OF CITIZENS FOR 1869.

Mr. Amos Clark, Jr.	$3,499 40
Mr. E. G. Brown	2,176 26
Mr. A. W. Dimock	2,370 00
Mr. W. D. Bruen	1,713 70
Mr. S. J. Ahern	1,379 00
Mr. John Davidson	998 10
Mr. F. B. Chetwood	985 24
Mr. W. J. Magie	875 00
Mr. Charles Cheney	587 62
Mr. A. D. Mulford	330 00

The people of Elizabeth throw party lines overboard in local matters, and with Mr. FRANCIS B. CHETWOOD elected Mayor by the Republicans, they are sure to keep down the would-be Tweeds and Sweenys.

Attractive Instruction.

Before trying the plan of compulsory instruction, so strongly recommended by Mr. MUNDELLA, it may be well to test the efficacy of attractive instruction. If the school-room is made pleasant, adorned with pictures, enlivened by flowers and living plants, and the studies enlivened by the introduction of exercises that stimulate and quicken the mental powers, the children may enjoy the hours spent in school, instead of loathing

> "The drilled dull lesson,
> Forced down word by word."

They will, it is thought, seek the place that contributes to their mental gratification. A pleasing specimen of this sort of exercise was given on Tuesday at the "Avenue B" School, under the Children's Aid Society, by Miss ANDREWS, the teacher of the school. The exercises consisted of reading by the little ones a lesson thoroughly learned with almost perfect expression, the drawing of maps on the blackboard off-hand with true proportion and great accuracy, cyphering, spelling many strange words, lessons on animals, singing, &c. The animal lesson was on the "Dragon Fly." Their observations on its thorax, attennæ, mandibles, veined wings, &c., were worthy of cultivated minds. Throughout the exercise there was a liveliness and spirit manifested in the eager looks, quick motions, prompt and intelligent answers that was very gratifying to the mothers of the children and the friends of education present. If this sort of enjoyable instruction was more general, and if more especial efforts were made to interest the parents, there would be less need for compulsory education. There were present a number of the parents of the children, with C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Society, and J. W. SKINNER, Superintendent of the Schools.

Grammar School No. 34—Opening Exercises at the New School-house.

The new Grammar School No. 34, in Broome-street, between Sheriff and Willett streets, was formally opened yesterday by the distribution of the semi-annual certificates to the pupils of the different departments. The new school was recently completed at a cost of nearly $100,000, has capacity for the accommodation of 2,000 children, contains everything necessary to confer an advanced education, and possesses all the conveniences for the comfort of the scholars. The interior was neatly and appropriately fitted up yesterday in honor of its inauguration, and the event attracted quite a large number of the friends and patrons of the institution. The exercises were conducted under the superintendence of the following trustees: Dr. J. H. Irvin, Frederick Holsten, Frederick Gedmann, Richard Evans, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Coan. The exercises comprised recitations, choruses, duets and solos, and in the primary, male and female departments the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner creditable alike to their intelligence and the efficiency and care bestowed on their education. The semi-annual certificates were given to twenty-five boys and about an equal number of girls. In the different departments addresses were delivered in praise of the excellent appearance of the school and the exhibition just witnessed. Major CODY made a very happy speech to the children, generally impressing on them the necessity of attention to the instructions of the excellent teachers that had been placed over, and a proper appreciation of the benefits the trustees had conferred upon them in furnishing them such a school. He advised the girls to pay but little heed to the teachings of the "strong-minded," and cautioned the boys to choose for their models men of virtue and worth, rather than those worthless dandies who parade our principal thoroughfares. He commended them for their proficiency, and their teachers for efficiency, industry and care. The exercises concluded with prayer.

The Suit Against Jay Cooke & Co.—Motion for an Attachment.

The Government suit against JAY COOKE & Co. for the recovery of several thousand dollars, the value of several alleged spurious Seven-thirty Bonds purchased from the latter at the Sub-Treasury, was before Judge BLATCHFORD, at the United States District Court, yesterday. Several letters belonging to the defense were produced by order of the Court, in which it was announced that the Government had pronounced the bonds to be counterfeit, and that they, JAY COOKE & Co., intended to hold the parties from whom they had obtained the bonds responsible, in case the Government made any demand for the recovery of their value.

District-Attorney DAVIS said that he proposed to offer evidence to show that the bonds were bad, after which he moved for an attachment against Mr. FANESTOCK, of the firm of JAY COOKE & Co., for contempt of Court, on the ground that he had attempted to keep back information from the Court which he was bound to give. Counsel for the defense characterized this motion as a high-handed proceeding. Judge BLATCHFORD subsequently said that he would hear the argument on the motion on Saturday.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 23.

By Judge Brady.

Crofut *vs.* Crofut; motion granted.

Hamilton *vs.* Webster; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Dunderdale *vs.* Ireland; motion granted.

West Side Bank *vs.* Pugsley; stay granted.

Todd *vs.* Lamuden; defendant must appear on the 28th inst., at 10 A. M., to be examined; notice to be given him by the plaintiff's attorney, on or before the 27th inst.

Charles Albert *vs.* Maria Albert; motion to confirm the referee's report denied.

In the matter of the application of Patrick Callaghan in reference to awards for Morningside Park; see opinion.

Schott *vs.* Suydam, and Price *vs.* Ruckle; motions granted.

Schott *vs.* Suydam; motion denied, but without costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

Cook *vs.* Cook: referred back.

Wallace *vs.* Paulding; motion granted and reference ordered.

Bixby *vs.* Couse: order settled.

Romer *vs.* Woods; motion denied.

In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Francis Tomes, deceased; decree for probate of the will granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Argument in No. 240 was suspended, to be concluded Monday next, by arrangement between counsel, and the Court proceeded to hear No. 250, William H. Seymour and D. S. Morgan *vs.* David M. Osborne et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York. This is a suit brought upon five distinct patents relating to improvements in reaping machines, and the automatic rakes and wheels connected therewith, the appellants claiming that the appellees were guilty of infringement. The Court below found for the defendants and dismissed the bill, and this appeal is taken to review that decision. It is insisted that the opinion below in favor of the appellees was founded upon two radical errors; one in assuming that neither the invention of the appellants nor that of their assignors was such as to justify their patents in covering mechanical equivalent; and the other in holding that certain combinations, though new and useful, did not require invention. The Court held that the invention of the appellant's assignor of the combination of the sweep-rake with the quadrant-shaped platform directly behind the cutting apparatus, was not of a kind which would entitle them to a patent covering mechanical equivalents in the means of combining those portions. This is the first error claimed above. The other point was that neither the appellant nor their assignors were the first who had invented and described an automatic rake in combination with the cutting apparatus and other parts of harvesting machines; their alleged invention being merely a combination of old parts which required no invention. Many other points are raised, mostly of a technical character. The appellees maintain the position assumed below, and insist that the patents involved in the suit are for mere effects or results, and not for any invention. Geo. Gifford and E. A. Stoughton for appellants; D. Wright for appellees.

No. 241.—Submitted on printed points.—*The Steamer Daniel Ball vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan.—This was a libel of information on behalf of the United States against the steamer, to recover a penalty claimed to have been forfeited by the owners of the steamer, on account of not having procured an inspection thereof, and obtained a license while employed in transporting passengers and merchandise on Grand River, in Michigan, as required by the Navigation acts. Two questions arose: Whether the steamer was running on navigable waters of the United States; and second, whether the statute was applicable to navigation on such waters between ports and places of the same State. The Court below held that the waters were navigable, and that the common law doctrine as to navigability of waters has no application in this country, the fact of a navigableness depending, not upon the ebb or flow of the tide but upon the navigable capacity of the waters. On the second point it was held that as the voyage, though commenced and ended within the State, was a continuation of the transportation of freight from one State to another, it forms a link in commerce among States, and the vessel so engaged is subject to the Navigation laws under which the proceeding was instituted. These are the questions to be reviewed, the Government submitting the correctness of the decision and the owners of the steamer controverting it. A. T. Ackerman, Attorney-General, for Government; A. T. McReynolds for appellant.

No. 243.—Submitted on printed points.—*Wm. H. Field, plaintiff, &c., vs. Wm. W. Farmington et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—This is a suit by factors to recover certain advances made on merchandise left with them for sale. The only question involved is of fact: Whether they received certain instructions to sell before a decline in price or not. The factors claimed they did not, and hence they did not sell, and the consignor that they were instructed to sell and they did not. The judgment was for the factors, and the plaintiff in error seeks its reversal on the proofs. Watkins and Rose for plaintiffs in error; A. H. Garland for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The Court of Appeals' day calender, Nov. 25, 1870: Nos. 64, 49¼, 48, 34, 49½, 51, 56½, 61, 124.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 23.

Before Judge Brady.

THE RIGHTS OF REAL ESTATE OWNERS UNDER THE TAX SALE LAW.

In re the Application of Patrick Callaghan in Reference to Awards for the Morningside Park.—An application was made recently before Judge BRADY, at the Supreme Court, Chambers, by one Patrick Callaghan, for an order to set aside an award made by the Commissioners in the matter of the "Morningside Park," on the ground that the land which had been taken belonged legally to him, and not to the person to whom the award was given, and who claimed to hold it by virtue of a tax lease. Judge BRADY has just decided the case against Mr. Callaghan, and, in an elaborate opinion, holds that the award made by the Commissioners having been confirmed by the Court, after due notice was given to all parties interested, it is final and binding. Yet, although final in regard to the estimates and awards, he says it is not conclusive as to the rights of claimants *inter sese*, so that the applicant is not without remedy. He can, by action, accomplish the object of his application, and by the interposition of the equity power of the Court, successfully protect his rights, if it be, as alleged, that the lease executed by the City authorities on the sale for taxes was a nullity. In view of the questions presented, the Judge comes to the conclusion that it is not necessary to consider whether the Commissioners were right in recognizing the lease presented, and changing their award. He thinks the rule laid down in Masterson *vs.* Hoyt, in 55 Barbour, p. 520, is authority for changing the award. Although there are adverse claimants, it is the proper and the better course to award to unknown owners.

Before Judge Barnard.

MOTION TO ADMIT TO BAIL.

A motion was made, before Judge BARNARD, at the Supreme Court Chambers, to admit Adam Langfried to bail. The case came up on the return to writs of habeas corpus and certiorari obtained by Mr. Wm. F. Howe, counsel for the prisoner. From the papers in the case it appears that Langfried kept a bakery somewhere in Fourteenth-street; that some weeks ago a number of rough persons entered his shop and made an assault upon its contents; that during the mêlée he used his pistol, and shot one James Singleton so that he died. The Coroner's jury absolved him, but subsequently the Grand Jury found an indictment for murder. A bench warrant was thereupon issued, and Langfried, who, meantime, had been set at liberty, was taken into custody and put in the Tombs. The object now is to get him out, on the condition that good bail is furnished.

District-Attorney Garvin opposed the motion, and in doing so contended that all the facts, so far as they have been developed, tend to show a case of willful murder.

The Court, after an examination of the evidence, decided that the writs must be dismissed and the prisoner remanded to the City Prison.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nov. 23

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

THE DEFUNCT COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY—AN INTERESTING LITIGATION.

Osgood et al. Receivers vs. Maguire.—This action was brought by the receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company, to recover on two promissory notes which the defendant gave to the Company,—one dated July, 1865, payable twelve months after its date, and in September, for the same time, for insurance on the defendant's vessel. It will be remembered that the Company failed, and was put into the hands of a receiver in January, 1866, six months before these notes fell due. The receivers now claim to recover the full amount of these notes.

Mr. Ira D. Warren, counsel for defendant, insisted that the plaintiffs are not the receivers of the Company, and have no title to the notes; that the action brought by Harbecks, a stockholder of the Company, in January, 1866, to dissolve the Company, in which action the plaintiffs were appointed receivers, was not authorized by any statute, and that the Court had no jurisdiction to dissolve the Company nor to appoint receivers; that the only way in which a corporation can be dissolved is by an application of the Attorney-General, strictly in the manner provided by statute. The case is further complicated by the fact that prior to the commencement of this action, a creditor of the Columbian Insurance Company in Massachusetts, where the defendant resides, had attached the claim in a suit against the Company, and it was insisted by the defendants that the foreign attachment was a complete defense to any action in this State, especially as the receivers had appeared in that proceeding and claimed the debt. The defendant also alleged that the Company were insolvent, and that the officers knew it when they took the notes and gave policies of insurance, which he claims was a fraud upon him. The defendant's counsel characterized the suit in which the receivers were appointed, as one which was put through in violation of law, and with indecent and unbecoming haste.

Counsel for the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants could not attack the receivership in a collateral way, and that the question had been decided against the defendants in another case now before the General Term for review; also, that the attachment in Massachusetts was no defense to this action.

The Court directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, with a stay of proceedings, the case to be heard in the first instance at the General Term.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Fields & Shearman; for the defendants, Messrs. Larned & Warren.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Committee on Character for the admission of applicants will meet in the General Term room on Friday next, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., when all applicants are required to be in attendance. By order of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. James K. Hill, Carlisle Norwood and J. Thompson.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 22.

Before Judge Spencer.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

The Western Life Insurance Company of Buffalo vs. Arthur Gamble and William O'Neil.—This is an action brought to recover on a note for $80, given on an insurance policy for $10,000. The application for the policy was made by a man named Bowen, who was not the recognized agent of the Company. The money was paid to Bowen, but, as alleged, never transferred to the Company. The question involved was whether Bowen, in the part he took in effecting the insurance, should be regarded as the agent of the Company or of the insured. The policy contained a clause providing that any person applying for a policy shall be deemed the agent of the party insured.

The Judge held in conformity with the terms of the policy, and rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Mr. Bookstaver, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, for plaintiff; L. B. Bonnel, for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.107	2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94
35,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b3.111	10,000 American Gold.112
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., bet. call......106⅛	40 Metropolitan Bk..136
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..113⅛	6 Tenth National....126
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.107	10 Merch. Ex. Bank.102½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......107⅛	42 West. U. Tel......42¾
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅝	500 do......b. c. 42⅜
20,000 do......s3.109⅝	100 Mariposa..........7⅛
2,000 do......109½	100 Mariposa Pf......10⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 57¼	100 Adams Express....65
5,000 do......b. c. 58	100 N. Y. C. & H...s30 92⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	500 do......b3 92⅝
40,000 do......s30 56¾	200 do......92⅝
10,000 do......s30 56¾	300 Erie..........24⅝
25,000 do......56¾	1400 do......b. c. 24⅜
5,000 do......56	100 Erie Pf.........50⅞
3,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 64	125 do......b. c. 50⅝
12,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 47	200 Reading........101⅝
6,000 N. C. 6s, new 24	500 do......s60.101⅝
5,000 do......b. c. 23¼	200 do......b3.101⅝
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July....70¼	100 do......101⅝
25,000 Mo. St. 6s......91⅝	100 L. S. & M. So....93¼
1,000 do......92	300 do......b. c. 93⅜
37,000 do......b. c. 91⅝	100 Ill. Cen.......s30.135¾
4,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 18¼	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf..89⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 89¼	100 Chic. & R. I......111⅝
2,000 Alt. & T. H. inc. 70	300 Mil. & St. P.....59⅝
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 82	200 do......59⅝
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 99¼	100 M. & St. P. Pf..b. c. 81⅞
5,000 C. & T. S. F. bds. 99¾	100 Tol., W. & W......52⅛
1,000 M. & S. P. 6s, 1st.104⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo...s60.105
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 81	6 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 80⅞

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Brokers of the Stock Exchange made half a holiday of the day in preparation for Thanksgiving to-morrow, and the Exchange was closed at an early hour in the Afternoon. The Gold Room kept open to the usual hour, the members having more business to do that could not well be postponed. The sales of Gold were a fraction higher than yesterday and the Cable news less favorable, as construed in London, to the quiet settlement of the Anglo-Russian question. The London figures after 1 o'clock fell off on the English Funds and on American 5-20s, and the sales of Gold which followed here were at 111⅞@112@112⅛ ₱ cent. Later in the day the price returned to 112@111⅞@111⅞ ₱ cent. The advices had no effect upon the Public Funds here, which showed considerable strength at 109⅝@¾ for the 5-20s of 1867, and 106⅜@106½ for the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s.

Owing to the intervening holiday before the next steamer mail, there was not much done in Foreign Bills, although the inquiry among and between the leading Bankers showed firmness in rates. This feeling may have been temporarily induced by the turn in the English telegrams referred to. We quote London 60 days, 109⅛@109¼; short-sight, 110@110⅛ ₱ cent.

Late in the day the Cable news from London was construed as better, and led to the decline noted in Gold to 111⅞ ₱ cent.

At the Treasury Office, at noon, $4,660,000 Gold was bid for, at 111@111.95, and $1,000,000 awarded, as follows:

AWARDS OF GOLD, NOV. 23, 1870.

Duff & Tienken.		Ed. Sweet & Co.	
$10,000	111.92	$10,000	111.95
10,000	111.91⅝	Frank & Gans.	
10,000	111.91	50,000	111.89
10,000	111.90⅝	J. A. Zerega & Co.	
10,000	111.90	40,000	111.88
10,000	111.89⅝	S. R. Jacobs.	
10,000	111.89	8,000	111.87
10,000	111.88⅝	R. Baile.	
10,000	111.88	10,000	111.88⅛
10,000	111.87⅝	10,000	111.87⅝
Bates & Brown.		J. Molter.	
25,000	111.88	20,000	111.94
Marx & Co.		30,000	111.93
50,000	111.88⅛	35,000	111.92
50,000	111.88⅝	40,000	111.91
50,000	111.89	50,000	111.90
50,000	111.89⅛	75,000	111.89
50,000	111.89⅝	100,000	111.88
50,000	111.90⅛	97,000	111.87
Total			$1,000,000

Outside lenders of Money were accepting 4@5 ₱ cent. on call near the close of the day, willing to make two days' interest on the best terms they could place their balances with the Brokers until Friday. The regular quotation for Money on call loan is 5@6 ₱ cent.; on Merchant paper, 60 days, 6@8 ₱ cent., some very favorite names being taken at the inside figure. At Bank the rate is 7 ₱ cent.

The State Bonds were one ₱ cent. higher on Tennessees and something better on old Virginias and South Carolinas. The Railway Stocks opened steady and the prices stiffened up in the Long Room after the Board sales, and the quotations at the close of the day were as follows, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 23.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	111⅝	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	56½	57
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅝	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	87⅛
Reading Railroad	101⅝	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅝	112⅛
North-west Common	79⅝	79⅝
North-west Preferred	89⅝	89⅝
Pacific Mail Company	41⅜	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81⅝
St. Paul Common	59⅝	60⅛
Lake Shore	93⅛	93⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52⅝
Western Telegraph	42⅜	42⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23.

Gold receipts	$445,417 60
Gold payments	222,702 93
Gold balance	60,904,252 10
Currency receipts	388,952 26
Currency payments	448,035 61
Currency balance	9,129,576 80
Customs	365,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., '67....109⅝
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., '68....109⅝
5-20 coup., '62....107⅛	10-40 reg....106⅛
5-20 coup., '64....107	10-40 coup....106⅜
5-20 coup., '65....107⅛	6s Currency....110⅞
5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....109⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old....57⅛	Arkansas 6s, Funded. 64
Tennessee 6s, new bds 56⅝	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is 64⅞
Virginia 6s, old....64	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81....103
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 62	Kentucky 6s....98
Virginia 6s, reg., old.. 49	Illinois Canal bds., '70.100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 91	Illinois coupon 6s, '77.100
N. Car. 6s, old....47	Illinois coupon 6s, '79.100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66 36	Illinois War Loan....100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68 24½	Indiana 6 ₱ ct. W. L. 100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.. 23⅝	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73..100
N. Car. 6s, Spec. Tax. 18	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..100
S. Car. 6s....80	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83..100
S. Car. 6s, new bds.... 70¼	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78..100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct 67⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. 106⅛
Missouri 6s....91½	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L. 106⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St.J.Iss. 91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.104
Louisiana 6s....71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.104
California 7s....112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.104
Connecticut 6s....101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Rhode Island 6s....100½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 79¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 88	Gal. & Chi. Ex....100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. 86	Gal. & Chi. 2d....96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. 86	Chi., R. I. & Pac....99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100	Morris & Essex 1st....99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.100	Morris & Essex 2d....96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76.100	Clev. & Tol. S. F....99¼
Erie 1st Ext....97¼	N. J. Cen. 2d....99⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80.. 88	N. J. Cen. new bds...102
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88.. 79½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.... 96
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.. 92	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....98⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.105	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....93⅜
Harlem 1st....99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....78⅛
Harlem C. M. & S. F.. 90⅞	Chi. & Alt. 1st....102
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.... 90	Ohio & Miss. 1st....99
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.... 84⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con....88
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82....117	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st....95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st. 112	Peninsula R. R. bds.. 95
M.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ ct. 97⅛	St. Louis & I. M. 1st. 89¼
Cen. Pac. bds....91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...104⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds.... 82	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....106	Mil. & St. P. 1st....93⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 81⅝	M. & St. P. I. & M. D. 87⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 70	Mil. & St. P. 2d....88
Chi. & N. W. S. F....97	Chi. & Mil. 1st....90
Chi. & N. W. Ex Bds. 88	Joliet & Chi. 1st....106
Chi. & N. W. 1st....96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st....80⅞
Lack. & West. bds....100	Col., C. & Ind. 2d....62
Del., L. & West. 1st.... 99	Tol., P. & W., E. D.... 86
Del., L. & West. 2d.... 94½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.... 81
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.... 92⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d....66
Tol. & Wab. E. bds.... 76	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....96
Gt. West. 1st, '68....100	Bost., H. & E. Guar.... 88
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 89	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....139	Manuf'rs'&Merch'ts'.100
Manhattan....150	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. B'k.100
Merchants'....116½	Central National....105
Mechanics'....137	Fourth National....107
Union....136	Ninth National....105
America....145	Tenth National....125
City....212	Oriental....155
Tradesmen's....151	Gold Exchange....66
Mechanics'&Traders'.125	B'krs' & Brokers'Ass.100
Merchants'Exchange.103	Del. & Hudson Canal.121
Leather Manufact'rs'.185	Pennsylvania Coal....220
Seventh Ward....111½	Maryland Coal Co....20
Commerce....125	Spring Mountain Coal 60
Broadway....300	Canton Co., Baltimore 65
Ocean....95	Cons. Coal of Maryl'd. 20
Mercantile....124	Western Union Tel.... 42⅛
American Exchange.112	Quicksilver Mining.. 8
Chatham....167½	Mariposa Mining....7
Bank of the Republic.114	Mariposa Preferred.. 10½
Bank of N. America..105	Mariposa Trust.Cert's 30
Hanover....100	Boston Water Power. 18
Metropolitan....135	Adams' Express....65
Grocers'....100	Wells-Fargo Ex., Se'p. 2½
Nassau....105	United States Ex.... 35½
Corn Exchange....128	Pacific Mail....41⅛
St. Nicholas....115	

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT, who is known to us as a young business man entitled to encouragement, advertises himself as an Insurance Broker with Mr. C. MEDCALFE, No. 38 Pearl-street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101½
City 6s, New	102⅝	102⅞
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅞	59
Reading	101⅝	101⅞
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59½
Catawissa Preferred	37	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26½
Northern Central	39⅛	40
Lehigh Navigation	32⅛	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅛	89⅝

The Albany *Argus* says:

"The quantity of Flour shipped by canal from Buffalo, up the 12th inst., was much larger than in either of the several previous years. Wheat was rather less this year than last, having been 14,840,848 bushels this, and 15,511,147 bushels last year, but in 1868 and 1867 it was less than 10,000,000, so that it has been much larger this year than the average of the three preceding years. It is significant that the decrease in the wheat received at the five upper lake ports, whence the canal shipments are drawn, was much greater than in the canal shipments themselves.

"The Canal shipments of Corn from Buffalo were 5,664,947 bushels, or about 2,000,000 less than in 1869; but the decrease is much less than that of last year, when compared with either of the two preceding years, in each of which the amount of Corn thus sent was nearly 15,000,000, or double that sent last year. The well-known bad condition of the Wheat crop and the failure of the Corn crop last year, beside the hoarding of Breadstuffs on speculation and the want of a demand, are other causes which injured business. In the shipments of other Grains there was an increase over that of last year.

"The number of bushels of Grain thus shipped was 26,892,810 up to Nov. 12 this year, being some 47,000 bushels more than last year. If the Corn crop had not been an unusual failure, there would have been a large increase in the number of tons and bushels."

The *Alta California* of Nov. 15 says: "The earnings of the great roads which connect Chicago with San Francisco have been as follows:

	Central.	Union.	Chicago and Northwestern.
May	$632,025	$602,586 69	....
June	729,274	746,450 01	$1,251,950 64
July	753,099	613,058 44	1,157,056 38
August	806,040	864,050 83	1,037,973 75
September	833,412	728,520 93	1,305,672 75
Total	$3,753,850	$3,554,666 90	$4,752,653 52

These are enormous revenues, showing for the Union a net revenue of $1,662,035, and for the Chicago and North-western, $1,103,525 for four months. The receipts of the Central show a regular progression, which marks not only the success of the road, but the growing prosperity of the country through which it runs. The great benefit of railroads results from their universal action as creators of wealth. They give value to lands and efficiency to labor by making the products available at markets in competition with products nearer to it. A farm ten miles from market, of the same fertility as one 100 miles distant is greatly more valuable, because it has ninety miles less transportation to pay. The cost of that transportation may equal all the profits of the nearest farm, and therefore the distant one will not pay until the railroad steps in and reduces the cost to a corresponding nominal point. The fact raises the value of the distant farm nearly equal to the other. The railroad thus bestows value. This process is going on all over the State through the influence of the railroads now being constructed, and expending money in every section. All those roads are developing land values and making them accessible to the city traffic. Every mile built inevitably adds to the future traffic of the City, and necessarily, access to the city gives efficiency to the roads, which would have, comparatively, but little value unless they connected directly or indirectly with the city. It is the grand outlet to the commercial city which gives importance to all. The improved condition of the country swells the traffic of the city, and the two great interests act and react on each other. It is in the cities that the raw produce and raw materials of the country must be realized."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, on completed road, $13,000 per mile, of established and increasing earnings. Security indubitable, examined, recommended and for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

☞THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	23	Leather, sides	10,788
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Spts. Turp., bbls	426
Broom-corn, bales	168	Resin, bbls	1,800
Cotton, bales	5,130	Butter, pkgs	2,594
Copper, cakes	185	Cheese, pkgs	6,212
Dried Fruits, pkgs	615	Beef, pkgs	1,264
Eggs, bbls	1,226	Pork, pkgs	496
Flour, bbls	16,026	Cut Meats, pkgs	57
Meal, bags	80	Lard, pkgs	339
Wheat, bushels	102,534	Stearine, pkgs	30
Corn, bushels	12,465	Oil-cake, pkgs	589
Oats, bushels	41,334	Pecans, pkgs	12
Barley, bushels	46,663	Pea-nuts, bags	287
Grass-seed, bushels	728	Rice-flour, bags	400
Beans, bushels	1,938	Starch, boxes	500
Malt, bushels	1,900	Rice, pkgs	139
Peas, bushels	228	Tobacco, hhds	239
B. E. Peas, bags	33	Tobacco, boxes	311
Hops, bales	462	Whisky, bbls	268
Hides, No	505	Wool, bales	121
Hides, bdls	803		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Caldubank*, for Bristol—2,349 bags Oil-cake, 100 bbls. Bone-dust.

By the bark *Kate Harding*, for Antwerp—84 bales Cotton, 4,675 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Autocrat*, for Antwerp—32,862 bushels Wheat, 1,482 bags Coffee, 600 bbls. Flour, 6,000 staves.

By the bark *Columbia*, for Bremen—5,340 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 128 tons Iron, 2 pkgs. Straw Hats.

By the ship *Marianna V.*, for Lisbon—31 boxes Clocks, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 8 tons Logwood, 50 bbls. Resin, 40 bxs. Extract of Fustic, 50 bxs. Extract of Logwood, 3 cases Cotton-gins, 12,000 Staves, 150 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 12 pkgs. Axes, 21,695 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Acadia*, for Gibraltar—1,646 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Chiarina*, for Trieste—3,040 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Maggie*, for Ancona—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,900 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in light request at former rates, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry for the fresh samples of Rio by the *North America*, and prices have been very firm, with sales reported of 4,697 bags at from 11¾c.@13¼c., gold, in bond. A moderate call has been noted for San Domingo, of which 800 bags have been taken for export on private terms. In other lines business has been quiet on the basis of previous figures. The week's movements in other than Rio, Messrs. CARL AMANN & CO. sum up thus: 5,000 mats Java, ex *Nicoline*, 250 bags Maracaibo, sold in lots for consumption within range; 1,367 bags San Domingo, shipped to Antwerp by first hands. The market continues quiet at unchanged quotations. We notice a sale of 7,500 pockets Singapore, ex *Mercur*, in Boston, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands, this morning, was 47,421 bags; of other kinds, 42,944 bags, 18,508 mats. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been fairly active, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ ℔, but closing heavily at about yesterday's figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,367 bales for early delivery, (of which 750 bales were to arrive,) including 4,960 bales to shippers, 978 bales to spinners, 204 bales to speculators, and 325 bales in transit. Also, 3,700 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 100 bales at 16c.; 100 at 16 1-16c.; 700 at 16⅛c.; 200 at 16 3-16c.; December, 100 at 15⅞c.; February, 500 at 15⅞c.; 200, free on board at Savannah, at 15⅛c.; and today for November, 200 at 16 3-16c.; 300 at 16⅛c.; 700 at 16 3-16c.; 400 at 16⅛c.; 400 at 16¼c.; December, 200 at 15⅞c.; 1,800 at 15⅞c.; 200 at 15⅝c.; 400 at 15⅝c.; December and January, 100 each at 15⅞c.; January, 100 at 15⅝c.; 100 at 15⅜c.; 600 at 15⅝c.; February, 100 at 15⅝c.; March, 100 at 16c.; 200, free on board at Mobile, November, at 15⅛c.; 400 free on board at Savannah, at 15⅜c.; 100, free on board at Charleston, at 15 5-16c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	14	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15⅝	16	16⅛
Low Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
Middling	16⅞	16¾	17	17⅛
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,150
Receipts last week	34,986
Receipts the preceding week	34,893
Receipts since Sept. 1	277,307
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	84
Exports since Sept. 1	129,709
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	55,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry has been noted for shipping brands of State and Western Flour at about steady prices, chiefly for extra State, at from $5 75 for fair, in store, to $6 for very good, delivered, within which range about 8,350 bbls. have been purchased, mainly for export. In most other kinds business has been slow, but prices have been fairly supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,650 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5@$5 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$6, mainly at $5 85@$6; good to very choice do., $6@$6 60; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 20@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 30@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 40
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been quiet and rather heavy. Sales reported since our last of 675 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $3 95@$5 20 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active at $3 80@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 50@$4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, and $4 40 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand, ranging from $3 10@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 10@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 20
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 60
Corn-meal, puncheon	22 00@ 22 50

GRAIN—There has been an unusually light movement reported in Wheat, since our last. The receipts have been quite moderate, and the offerings of Spring have been limited. Holders of desirable lots of new crop Spring have shown less eagerness to place stock, and have been claiming an advance of about 2c. ₱ bushel. Buyers have been disposed to purchase with freedom on the basis of yesterday's closing figures, but have not been very willing to pay higher rates. The very moderate dealings have been mostly in new crop No. 2 Spring, at from $1 34@$1 35, chiefly at $1 35 for straight samples, showing an improvement of about 1c. a bushel on yesterday's quotations. Most of the purchases were for export. New crop No. 1 Spring was very scarce and in demand at $1 35@$1 36, but was generally held at from $1 37@$1 38, and in some instances as high as $1 40 for choice loads delivered. A little better call has been noted for old Spring, within a range of from $1 12@$1 20, as the extremes, on actual sales. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in rather more liberal supply, and somewhat depressed in price, without leading to any very considerable trades. The range has been from $1 36@$1 44, with most of the business in Amber, in store and afloat, at $1 41@$1 42 ₱ bushel. The chief dealings were for shipment. White Wheat has been quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,500 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 33@$1 49, chiefly Amber at $1 41@$1 42, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 35@$1 36; No. 2 do. at $1 34@$1 35; mixed Spring at $1 28@$1 33; old Spring at $1 12@$1 20; White Genessee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 38@$1 45, chiefly at $1 44; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 33@$1 45; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening at decidedly firmer prices, but closing in favor of buyers. The business has been mainly in old Mixed Western at 91c.@92c. for fair loads, and 93½c.@94c. for choice lots, afloat; and in new Mixed do. at from 86c.@92c., as the extremes, chiefly at 88c.@90c., ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 91c.@94c. for old Mixed Western, closing with 92c. bid and 93c.@94c. asked for prime loads, afloat; 86c.@92c. for new Mixed Western; 87c.@95c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 87c.@95c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, within a range of from 95c.@$1 03 for ordinary to prime Western, and from $1 17@$1 23 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,750 bushels. Barley continues plenty and heavy, with sales reported of 13,450 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 25; Canada East, 98c.@$1; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 80c.@90c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt rules very including dull, Canada at $1 10@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in good demand, chiefly for trade purposes, at a shade better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,000 bushels at 60c.@65c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 62c., in store, and 63c.@64c., afloat, for new Mixed Western, and 63c., in store, and 63c.@64½c., from track and afloat, for new White do., ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 600 bbls. Flour and 37,537 bushels Wheat for Antwerp, and 21,695 bushels Wheat for Lisbon. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., Nov. 22, 1870:

Wheat—Edgar B. Timmons, Buffalo; D. B. Deland, Buffalo; Agnes, Buffalo; Freeman Phillips, Buffalo; Thad. C. Davis, Buffalo; A. E. Hard, Buffalo; Earl Qester, Buffalo; H. C. Webster, Buffalo; John P. Hier, Buffalo; Jas. McGean, Buffalo; Geo. Taber, Buffalo; Neponsett, Buffalo; Hattie Eliza, Buffalo; J. R. Weller, Buffalo; Frank Sheldon, Buffalo; C. B. Leigh, Buffalo; J. Harrison, Buffalo; A. Sherwood, Buffalo; Chuzit Sabey, Buffalo; Frank S. Wakeman, Buffalo; Vanderbilt, Oswego; Roanoke, Oswego; James Frazer, Oswego; G. W. Hall, Geneva.

Barley—Belfast, Oswego; Roanoke, Oswego; Ezra Cornell, Oswego; City Bank, Oswego; Robert Barnard, Oswego; Fred. Barnard, Oswego; Restless, Oswego; J. E. Hadcock, Oswego; Moses Melvin, Oswego; Pete Carson, Oswego; Smith Mabbett, Oswego; Horace R. Johnson, Rochester.

Shooks—Daniel R. White, Tonawanda.

Apples—Dianna Biddlecorn, Palmyra; City of Rochester, Palmyra; D. N. Hatch, Palmyra; Benjamin F. Butler, Montezuma; Decotah, Montezuma; O. S. Storrs, Medina.

Flour—Our Flag, Rochester.

Salt—Kate McCord, Salina.

Oats—Fair Haven, Buffalo.

Lumber—D. G. Van Buren, Oswego; Sam & Hod, Oswego; Emma Grey, Buffalo; Frank Hosley, Buffalo; James Sraker, Buffalo; Friend, Buffalo; Charley Parks, Booneville.

Mixed—Major Giles, Buffalo; S. S. Hoyt, Lyon's Falls.

Corn—Allie Witter, Buffalo.

Malt—Sam. G. Bass, Oswego.

Coal—Mary Reis, Watkins.

Cheese—C. W. Havens, Booneville.

Bran—C. H. Hart, Oswego.

Potatoes—Lady Jane, Palmyra; Celia A. Noble, Palmyra.

Shooks—Mary Allen, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at $1 10 for shipping, $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been quiet at 80c.@$1 15, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been inactive at former rates at from 10c.@19c. for New Crop; 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 462 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, since our last, at irregular prices. The stock in first hands this morning includes 8,062 hhds. Cuba, 1,843 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,308 hhds. English Islands, and 1,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 32c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@83c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@23c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	25c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	35c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	32c.@62c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@83c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but steady, on the basis of $1 95@$2 for Strained, ₱ 280 ℔s. Receipts, 1,840 bbls.; exports, 50 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and depressed at 45c.@45½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales, 94 bbls.; receipts, 426 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 45c.@46½c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$6 75 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quite dull at from 12c.@12½c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude continues dull and nominal in the local market at 16c.@16½c., and at Philadelphia at 15½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 370 bbls. At the Creek the market has been inactive on the nominal basis of $3@$3 05 on the Upper, and $3 12½@$3 17½ on the Lower Road, early deliveries. Refined Oil has been in limited request here at 22¾c., but has been generally held at 23c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia there has been an active inquiry for prompt delivery, on contracts maturing today, and a sharp advance has been reported; but other deliveries have been in slow request, and quoted weak and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,500 bbls. Standard White, prompt delivery, opening at 23⅛c., and advancing to 23¾c., paid and bid, and 24c. asked, closing buoyantly; also 3,500 bbls. do., remainder of November, at 23¼c.@23⅜c., chiefly at 23⅜c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., early December delivery, at 22¾c., ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia were 4,780 bbls. The export clearances have been 5,340 bbls. for Bremen; 1,646 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders; 3,040 bbls. and 3,000 cases for Trieste; and 1,000 bbls. and 2,900 cases for Ancona. And from Philadelphia, 209,385 gallons for Antwerp. Refined Oil, in cases, continued very dull, within a range of 27c.@27½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet and heavy at 9c. in shipping order; 14½c.@15c. in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been selling slowly in a jobbing way at about former prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 450 bbls. at $23@$23 25, chiefly at $23, for old Western Mess, $22 25@$23 for new Mess, $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $19 for Prime Mess, Western delivery, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery sales have been made of 500 bbls. New Western Mess, seller January and February, at $19 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy. We now quote the range at from 8c.@9c. as the extremes. Cut-meats sell slowly at irregular prices; sales of small lots have been reported at 16c.@18c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been depressed and lower, at 12c.@12½c. for Long Clear, ₱ ℔; sales, 50 boxes. Lard has been lightly dealt in at yielding prices; sales have been reported since our last of 210 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13¾c.@13½c. for new Western Steam, 13¾c.@13½c. for City, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been made of 250 tcs. new Western Steam, seller January, at 12¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been quiet at previous figures; sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots; $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 75 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand at $25@$27 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 275 tcs. Beef Hams have been in request at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Butter has been quiet at drooping rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@24c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,594 pks. Cheese has been lightly dealt in at former rates. We quote at from 5c.@15½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 6,212 boxes.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed 2,500 bags have been reported sold at $2 05, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—A very moderate call has been noted for Raw at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 561 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. The stock this morning was 37,134 hhds., 94,001 boxes, and 362,644 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¼c.; No. 10 Box Sugars, 10⅛c. ₱ ℔. Refined continue inactive at from 11½c.@13½c. ₱ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Nov. 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Nov. 1	45,503	97,889	419,332	710
Receipts since Nov. 1.	3,948	10,489	37,151	....
Total	49,451	108,378	456,483	710
Sales since Nov. 1	14,102	16,033	93,849	24
Stock Nov. 23, 1870	35,349	92,345	362,634	686
Stock Nov. 25, 1869	66,789	103,494	176,401	323
Stock Nov. 26, 1868	41,743	34,768	44,375	....
Stock Nov. 28, 1867	17,956	35,131	17,903	....

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been held with more firmness, but has been without activity. Sales since our last, 64,000 ℔s., at 8¾c.@9¼c.; small lots Stearine at 12c.@14c., and Grease at 8c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls., in lots, at 87½c.@88c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon; receipts, 268 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows but little animation. Room is not very plenty, but there is a less pressing call for accommodation, and rates are rather less firm. For Liverpool there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅝d.@9-16d. ₱ ℔.; 200 tierces Beef, on private terms. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 38,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol there were some Flour and Grain engagements reported, but without particulars. For Gibraltar and orders, a brig with 1,700 bbls. and 3,000 cases Petroleum at 5s 3d.@6s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 24c.@29c. ₱ case.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

There is scarce any trade in Live Stock to report of, this forenoon. Horned Cattle are not quoted, and Sheep and Lambs are extremely dull at low rates, and had to be forced off in small lots. Veals were not touched, and Hogs have gone down still further. All grades and descriptions of Live Stock on sale are poor, coarse and inferior.

SALES TODAY.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. KIRBY sold 341 Sheep in small lots, weight 28,666 ℔s., from 4½c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔; 147 Lambs in small lots, weight 10,980 ℔s., from 7½c.@8c. ₱ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 322 Sheep, weight 34,153 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔; 2 Sheep, weight 230 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔; 10 Sheep, weight 890 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔; 36 Sheep, weight 4,020 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔; 87 Lambs, weight 6,361 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.

Hogs sold, this forenoon, at the Fortieth-street Market, at from 6½c.@7c. ₱ ℔., live weight; 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. for City Dressed. Gross arrivals at the Fortieth-street Hog Market for week ending Nov. 21, 1870, 5,199 Hogs; 52 head of [illegible] Cattle, consigned direct to butchers. [illegible] this forenoon, 24 [illegible] road; 1 double-deck [illegible]. Gross arrivals [illegible] ing Nov. 21, 1870, [illegible] Sheep and Lambs, [illegible] Calves, [illegible] New-York City, [illegible] Horses, [illegible] effected at Chamberlin's Yards, [illegible] son-street, for week ending [illegible] from 10c.@16c. [illegible] together at $50, $70, [illegible] head; 900 Sheep and Lambs [illegible] Sheep, 4c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔., range of prices for Lambs [illegible] 6¾c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE RAPPAREE. Leading characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Virginia Buchanan.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
FROU-FROU. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
FAUST, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LA JUIVE, (German opera.)

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon and Miss E. Mestayer.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.
Norfolk-st., near Grand-st.
LECTURE BY REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject, "Battledoor and Shuttlecock."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Times Office, New-York.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Advices from Paris dated the 13th report an encounter between French sharp-shooters and a Prussian force, at Champigny, three miles south of Vincennes, in which the Germans were repulsed and a quantity of stores destroyed by the French. Dispatches from Versailles, by way of London, also report skirmishes in which the French were victors. All foreigners are strictly forbidden to leave Paris, including citizens of neutral countries. The *Indépendance Belge* has balloon advices from Paris to the 19th, in which the *morale* of the people is said to be good. Engineers engaged in front of Fort d'Ivry were fired on by the Germans, the guns of Forts Vauve and d'Issy returning the fire. The Germans are said to be massing near St. Denis, on the northern side of Paris. No news from Tours had been received in the capital since Oct. 24. A Prussian force 1,500 strong, was routed yesterday at Vernon, on the Paris and Havre Railroad, about forty-two miles from Paris. The presence of German troops near Argenton, about seventy-five miles due south of Orleans and fifty south-east of Tours, is reported in London telegrams of yesterday. Le Mans is also threatened by a force of three thousand Prussians. Nogent-le-Rotrou, midway between Chartres and Le Mans, is occupied by Germans in strong force. Encouraging news for the French was received in London yesterday from the north of France. The Prussians are said to have abandoned the sieges of Mézières and Montmédy and gone toward the interior of France. In Lille the inhabitants have prepared for a siege. The manufacture of arms is actively carried on there. The commands of Gens. Bourbaki, Fierry and Michel have been consolidated under Gen. Farre. A Berlin telegram says the Schleswig elections have resulted in favor of candidates who support annexation to Denmark. The annexation of Bavaria to the North German Confederation is imminent, according to a London dispatch. The treaty annexing Würtemberg was signed yesterday. Rumors are in circulation in London of a renewal of the efforts to secure an armistice.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Constantinople says that the Sublime Porte has invoked the interposition of the treaty Powers. Other dispatches represent her to be anxious to avoid hostilities, and to have urged the treaty Powers to consider the demands of Russia. She is even represented to be willing the Black Sea should be opened. The London *Morning Post*, of yesterday, claims to have confirmatory information that Italy will act with England and Austria. The rumor of a reply from Russia is distinctly denied from the British Foreign Office. The Czar, in reply to an address from a Lithuanian regiment, on Tuesday, said he hoped there would be no war, but if there should, they (the Lithuanians) would again prove their known devotion. Commercial circles in St. Petersburg are represented to be confident that there will be no war with England. Another financial flurry was experienced in London yesterday, in consequence of the rumor that Russia had sent a hostile reply to the circular of Earl Granville, and the market for American securities and stocks fell flat. In a letter to the London *Times*, yesterday, the Duke of Cleveland argues against a war between England and Russia, in support of which he says Great Britain has no army for foreign service, and no allies except Austria and Turkey, both of whom are bankrupt. It is semi-officially denied from Vienna that Austria has proposed a conference on the Eastern difficulty. Austrian soldiers, whose term of service has expired, are not discharged, but are granted a furlough in case it may be necessary to call them out again. Count Andrassy, in the Hungarian Diet on Tuesday, declined to give any information regarding the negotiations with Russia on the Eastern difficulty. Advices from Calcutta say the threatened complications with Russia have prostrated business, and the market being overstocked with Manchester goods heavy losses are expected.

WEST INDIES.

The announcement of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne was received with great enthusiasm at Havana. Salutes were fired, and the city given up to festivities. Today there is to be a reception at the palace, and on Sunday there will be a grand review of troops.... Gen. de Rodas set 3,000 negroes at liberty, yesterday....The vote for eighteen members of the Cortes will be taken in Cuba as soon as the electoral lists are completed....There was a collision on the Matanzas Railroad on Monday, by which five persons were killed and nine injured.

News from San Domingo is to the 9th inst. Baez had defeated Cabral in a battle near the south-western frontier. The Haytians are assisting the latter in the hope of overthrowing Baez before the meeting of our Congress. Should San Domingo be annexed by the United States, it is said thousands of persons will emigrate thither from Central and South America....A coolie expedition is organizing at Jamaica, destined for St. Thomas.

GENERAL.

The latest advices from China speak of the insincerity of the Government, and declare that the perpetrators of the Tien-tsin massacre are still unpunished. The Germans had been expelled from Cochin China, and the country declared in a state of siege.

Memorial observances in honor of the late Robert E. Lee were held at Raleigh, N. C., yesterday. A eulogy was pronounced by Ex-Gov. Vance.

Lewis Carter was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at Cincinnati, yesterday, for preventing a colored man from voting.

Six inches of snow fell at Cincinnati on Tuesday night.

The next Illinois Legislature will be composed of thirty-two Republicans and eighteen Democrats in the Senate, and 102 Republicans and seventy-seven Democrats in the Lower House.

An incendiary fire occurred at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, yesterday morning, attended by a loss of $3,000.

Mr. Schafer, one of the men assaulted and terribly cut by John Donovan, in a brewery at Buffalo, a few days ago, died yesterday morning.

The Canal Commissioners have resolved to close the canals of the State on the 8th of December.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has resolved to guarantee the bonds for building four iron steamers for the new line between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Hon. Wm. Gaston has been nominated by the Democrats for the next Mayor of Boston.

Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of Customs at Buffalo, is charged with using the public funds for his private business, and a Treasury Agent is in charge of his office.

The issue between the Maine Central and Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad has been decided in favor of the latter. The trouble arose from a lease of the latter road to the former, and a complaint that the conditions were not observed.

The Governor has appointed Col. Samuel William Johnson, of Westchester County, late commandant of the Sixty-third Regiment of the National Guard, Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, in place of Brevet Major-Gen. Wm H. Morris, resigned.

We are indebted to Capt. Schwensen, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Westphalia*, which reached this port yesterday, for valued additions to our continental files.

Thanksgiving Day.

Philip Augustus, in a play too seldom acted, is made to say that "for the right" every place is a temple and all seasons Summer. Our old enemy, Lord Grenville, in urging a certain petition, the time of moving which was said by its opponents to be ill-chosen, thus spoke in Parliament, in 1805: "I answer, this year is the proper time—next year is the proper time—the year after, and every year, is the proper time." And so we may say of our Thanksgiving that all times and places are appropriate for it. To-day is the proper time—and to-morrow—and every day, to feel and to express gratitude for the mercies which are showered down upon us. Yet that a day should be set apart exclusively for this purpose—to bring out the general sentiment of the people on such subjects, and to furnish occasion for the scattered members of families to gather together around the home hearth—is a good thing in itself, and has always had a strong hold upon popular sympathies.

A certain austere objection to the ancient Church festival of Christmas gave to the earlier New-England Thanksgivings a peculiar fascination. The Pilgrim Fathers and their children were exiles, who had left behind them the jollity and the cheer with the holly and the mistletoe of the Old Country Christmas-tide. The exiles looked back on the flush, and warmth, and merriment of this festivity with regret, perhaps, but also with something of bitterness. They who were chiefs of the Church, and leaders in the land wherein such anniversaries were no less conspicuous a feature of social life than a sign of religious doctrine, were persecutors and contemners of their dissenting brethren who sought the "rock-bound coast" of a newer England, where they could worship their Creator as they saw fit, and could believe on Him. Happily, prejudice founded on such harsh memories has faded away almost into tradition. Both Christmas and Thanksgiving are celebrated now in Plymouth, and all over the land. The descendants of those who prayed with Cotton Mather, and fought with Miles Standish, are as ready to do reverent honor to one day as to the other; and the fact that in so doing they gain two festivals instead of one, considering the few holidays we can enjoy, affords additional ground for congratulation.

Thanksgiving Day remains, however, the day of days for New-England and her children. It moves the latter as does no other day in the year. Whether toiling among cotton and sugar plantations in the far-off South, or delving for gold in dim cañons in the more distant Sierras, or chasing the whale through the bleak, inhospitable waters of the Arctic and Antarctic seas, wanderers from New-England homes set as much store by Thanksgiving as those they have left at comfortable firesides behind them. It is the day best remembered in childhood for happy reunion, for laughter and good cheer, as well as for its more serious purpose. The day of plump turkeys, and pumpkin pies, and minced pies, of richly-browned sausages, and cranberries, and crisp white celery, and a hundred other dainties, not forgetting the national and indispensable pork and beans. Such joys are not, indeed, for the miner, or the whaler, or for the traveler over the lonely prairie. But the spirit is with these exiles, if the creature comforts are not, and their hearts turn on this anniversary toward their stern but kindly native hills with something of the reverence and more than the affection with which the true believer in Mohammed turns his eyes toward Mecca.

Whether at home or abroad, on land or sea, Americans have very much for which to be earnestly thankful. With overflowing granaries, and cotton bags bursting with the wealth within, with a well-stored treasury and a national credit rising day by day, with an extent of available territory whose productiveness dazzles the imagination, while its development is yet in its infancy, the prosperity of the community at large is abundantly assured. Here, more than anywhere else meanwhile, the progress of the individual depends on his own exertions, and the facilities for his rise to competency have neither limits nor parallel. And when we think of our civil strife happily ended, under circumstances that preclude forever its renewal, and look out upon the jarring nations of the Old World—where all who are not actually fighting have their hands on the sword ready to pluck it from the scabbard, or expect daily to be forced to do so,—we have good reason, while grieving for bloodshed and destruction anywhere, to rejoice over the contrast. To rejoice is in one way to give thanks; yet we may hope that a true spirit of devoutness will inspire and elevate the merry-makings of today throughout our favored country. It is good to reflect that tens of thousands of firesides this day will be enlivened by plenteousness, and mirth, and innocent revelry; and none who rightly measure the purpose of life will think it a cloud upon their joy to keep in mind also their responsibility—to remember whose is the authority for the solemn declaration, that from those unto whom much is given much also will be required.

The "Mission" of the Republican Party.

Gen. Butler insists that the home mission of the Republican Party has ended, and that its continued usefulness depends upon the promptitude and vigor with which it addresses itself to the task of adjusting "great international and foreign questions." His method of adjustment is the adoption of a policy of non-intercourse with Great Britain,—with war as the inevitable result. Gen. Schenck, on the other hand, contends that the Republican Party has yet a great work before it at home, in the adjustment of fiscal and financial questions, in the development of our resources, in the application of just and economical measures to the administration of the Government, and in a reform of the civil service that shall divest domestic politics of their most corrupting influence. He sees the need of great reforms, and the magnitude of results that are contingent upon peace and prosperity; and he recognizes in the record and aims of the Republican Party proofs of its fitness for the performance of this task. The difference between these views seems to us the difference between demagoguism and statesmanship.

No party can be truly described as destitute of a mission so long as it adapts legislation to national wants, and honorably and efficiently administers the Government. Sensations are not essential to the vindication of a party, or the prosperity and contentment of the country. The fewer we have of them the better for both. When the time comes in which a party so utterly fails to realize the opportunities afforded by peace as to seek in war a justification of its continued existence, we may be quite sure that it has reached the verge of destruction. War is bad enough when unavoidable. To plunge into it merely for partisan effect would be to incur the execration of mankind. The wickedness that suggests it is equaled only by the poverty of resource which finds no scope for action in domestic affairs. We have happily passed through the vicissitudes of a great conflict, and have ample room for effort in the restoration of interests that have been impaired, and the revision and reconstruction of a policy forced upon us in a great emergency. The Republican Party has done something in this direction already, and if true to itself it will yet accomplish more. The condition of our industry and commerce, of our finances and taxation, would alone call for capacity and skill on the part of Congress and the Executive. A country like this—so marvelous in its growth and in the diversity of its resources, with great interests to be built up and great problems to be solved—has a mission peculiarly its own; and that party will best retain public confidence which evinces the wisest appreciation of the work to be performed. The Democratic Party has been spurned because its policy is obstructive and disorganizing. The Republican Party prospers because its policy has vitality and is progressive.

The unity of the party being essential to its success, we cannot wonder at the failure which attends attempts to identify it with narrow opinions and to limit its action within narrow grooves. The high tariff men who have tried to tie the party to the fortunes of monopolists, never found much encouragement and never will. An organization like that which lifted Gen. Grant into the Presidency exists for other than sinister purposes. The free traders, who are now endeavoring to mold the party according to their fancy, will exemplify afresh the same lesson. They have not even a plausible pretext for taking a course that tends to dissension. If the tariff were a needless burden, there would be some reason in a movement to hasten its abrogation. Free traders might then demand a decision for or against protection as a principle. But the issue is inadmissible. The country relies, and, for years to come must rely, upon the Customs' revenue to meet imperative wants of the Government. The more candid of the free traders admit the fact. Mr. Atkinson, who may be called one of the fathers of the movement for "revenue reform," so confessed at Boston, where the movement first appeared. While, then, the free-trade issue might be relevant as against the protectionist issue, it is so manifestly out of place in existing circumstances that its discussion cannot possibly lead to any useful result. And unless revenue reformers are free traders in disguise, why vex the Republican Party with efforts which menace its integrity without the faintest prospect of achieving any practical good?

The expediency of reducing the revenue as fast and as much as possible is not denied by any considerable section of the party. Wide apart on almost all other questions, Messrs. Schenck and Butler are agreed on this. They recognize, in common with ninety-nine men out of every hundred, the paramount necessity of reducing taxation to the lowest practicable point. The doctrine that taxes must be imposed to pay off debt in advance of its maturity, was repudiated last session, and will be repudiated again in the session that is about to begin. Mr. Schenck's declarations upon this point may not be agreeable to Mr. Boutwell, but they harmonize with the Republican policy, and do much to explain its hold upon the convictions of the people. The tariff felt the effect of this policy to the extent of twenty-six millions of dollars out of the eighty million dollars reduced in the current year; and when the internal burdens are restricted to whisky and tobacco, as they soon will be, the tariff will be subject to further changes. The precise nature of these changes will be a fair subject of discussion, and there should be no difficulty in coming to terms, as between different sections of the party. Ultra free traders and ultra protectionists may be alike dissatisfied, but their relative strength is too small to make them formidable. Unless determined to be mischievous, they will be content to work within the party, and to abide by the compromise which the exigencies of the Government render necessary. Since there must be a tariff, the point to be aimed at is the construction of a scale of duties which shall combine productiveness with an incidental regard for the claims of domestic industry. The adjustment of this scale is part of the mission that remains to the Republican Party. It is a part which may be advantageously considered and settled within the party lines, and which will certainly not be promoted by schemes of reorganization, or talk directed against the maintenance of the party's unity.

Latest Phase of the Eastern Question.

Turkey has invoked "the interposition of the guaranteeing Powers" of the treaty of 1856. This simply means that the Sublime Porte and its allies have adopted a definite line of policy, and intend to abide by it. A treaty that was the joint production of a European Conference, can only be annulled by the same power that gave it birth. The first Russian frigate that enters the Black Sea will constitute the "overt act" that is the signal for war. Such was the original position of the English Cabinet, and the present echo from Constantinople is only important in so far as it shows that the position has not been receded from. Turkey moves at the bidding of Downing-street, and this prompt action on the letter of the treaty is intended to convince Russia that on her forthcoming reply are staked the issues of peace or war. In spite of various rumors to the contrary, it is necessary to bear in mind that no official reply to the note of the British Cabinet is as yet forthcoming. The Turkish demand closes the last avenue that was open for an escape from the emphatic negative given to the claims of Russia. In the full knowledge of what this means, the reply of Prince Gortschakoff has probably already been penned, and the world will shortly know whether it means war, peace or temporizing.

It must not be forgotten that the possibilities of the threatened conflict are gravely affected by the situation in France. The existence of an understanding between Russia and Prussia may be accepted as a certainty. The capacity of France for resistance is, to say the least of it, suffering no apparent diminution. If Prussia places herself on the Eastern question in a position hostile to the majority of her cosignatories, they will certainly not hesitate to aid in the revival of the shattered energies of France. If Prussia cannot side with Russia without loosening her grasp on her prostrate foe, she will probably use her influence to bring Russia to a more pacific line of policy. At present, the whole questson is in precisely that position of suspense where the slightest pressure on either side may determine its ultimate issue.

Whitewashing in the Methodist Book Concern.

This is the age of whitewashing. The foreign conspirators of the *World*, after attacking our excellent City Government last Spring, are now on their knees before the Tweedites in rapt adoration. We are positively assured that they wear silk masks and short daggers. It is incomprehensible why Superintendent Kelso does not look after them. They have been bought, it appears, with Tweed's greenbacks and British gold, which is perhaps as honest a way of coming by money as robbing a till. A paper which has lost money from its start is still in a position to provide funds by a circuitous method for the construction of "palatial mansions," not forgetting the stables. So that in this case the game of calling Tweed & Co. swindlers one day, and angels the next, can at least be made remunerative. The till has assumed very large proportions—that's all.

This desire of the *World*,—which, by the bye, can no longer pretend to represent the Democracy even of the City of New-York, since the *Herald* has taken away most of its readers and all its former influence—this desire, we say, was not worth imitating, yet some people have been foolish enough to try what they could do in the same line. Mr. J. J. Astor and Mr. Moses Taylor undertook to whitewash Controller Connolly, but found that somehow the color would not stick. They might as well have tried to wash a black-a-moor white. Undeterred by this second failure, the Methodist Book Concern must needs step into the field with brush and bucket. How this came about we can very shortly explain.

Two years ago a robbery of about a couple of thousand dollars was committed on the premises of the Methodist Book Concern. Suspicion fell upon a certain person, not connected with Mr. Tweed's newspaper, the *World*, who was dismissed from his employment. In August last another robbery of sixty thousand dollars was committed in the same establishment. Some time afterward, a large portion of the property was recovered, through the instrumentality of one of the officers of the Book Concern, who declined to give any information about the thief.

A Committee was appointed to inquire into the affair, and as the sage result of its deliberations, it recommended that no steps should be taken toward the arrest or punishment of the thief. Such is the way in which to further the cause of morality and justice, according to the ideas of the managers of the Methodist Book Concern. People will, of course, say that they were trained at the office of Mr. Tweed's newspaper. This, however, would be unjust to the Managers and Committee of the Book Concern. They may not be the wisest of mankind, but they are not so bad as the hypothesis in extenuation would suggest.

Such, however, being their views with regard to thieves, we cannot be surprised that they entertain an invincible repugnance toward men who endeavor to bring thieves to justice. Consequently, they suspended Dr. Lanahan, because he had the audacity to bring certain frauds to light in the internal management of the Methodist Book Concern. Their principle is to shield offenders—nay, even to encourage them, if necessary. If anybody robs them, they tell him to do it again—perhaps on the principle of turning the other cheek to the smiter. The only person against whom they entertain a grudge is the person who informs against rascals. Spare the evil-doer—but punish the man who desires to see the Book Concern honestly conducted. That seems to be the theory on which the treatment of Dr. Lanahan is based.

The Church and the public, however, are very much indebted to Mr. Goodenough for bringing an action for slander against Dr. Lanahan. It will probably explain some of the mysterious transactions to which we have referred, and enable the community to judge of the character of the mismanagement in the Book Concern, and the amount of the losses which have occurred in some of the departments.

The Ring Expanding.

Unless averted by some fortunate combination, the political plague whose ravages, thus far, have found fit food among New-York's unresisting tax-payers, will not only scourge the other cities of the State, but seize upon the entire municipal system of the country. There is something contagious as well as "cohesive" in the power of public plunder, and it would seem certain that, if ever a circle was in process of indefinite expansion, the infamous Tammany Ring is that circle.

At Albany, notoriously, the corrupt politicians have had full sway for years, until the very atmosphere of that city is foul with the malaria of political pestilence. No less than in our own local government, these Tammany Ring-masters rule in the councils of the State, and sway Assemblymen and Senators there, as though they were, like the cormorants of our Common Council, mere tenants-at-will of Tweed & Co.

In other cities of the State the tactics of the Ring are becoming the rule of action on the part of local officials, whom a Winter at Albany, or a careful study of our Aldermanic minutes, has infected with the disorder. Quietly, but with a deadly certainty, the infamous system is spreading, (and in localities which least suspect their danger,) until such time as secrecy shall be no longer needful; when the mask will be thrown off, and these swindlers will suddenly confront whole communities of victims.

As though the Tweedites made a merit of being methodical, and were laying their siege by regular rule, Westchester County has been overrun and partially captured by their skirmishers, and is now in process of systematic sequestration. Uncalled-for improvements are improvised for the purpose of creating jobs and plundering contracts; assessments are levied upon all sorts of pretexts, and with an effrontery of extortion as unblushing as though there were no such thing as the right of property; taxes have been imposed so excessive in amount, and so unreasonable in their character, as to be little better than confiscation itself; the purity of the ballot-box has been laughed to scorn, and, in short, certain portions of the county have been degraded politically to a level with our own Sixth Ward.

That the influence of this system should have extended to that State of steady habits, Connecticut, is not matter of wonder, when we consider that the merest rivulet separates that Commonwealth from the county last named, and also that several of the leaders in the "Ring" have their lairs at Greenwich and Norwalk. Moreover, is not the most devoted Tweedite of them all a resident in a ducal palace at the latter place, and the chosen representative of Fairfield County in the Senate of Connecticut? New-Haven, therefore, and Hartford, the alternate seats of legislation, may be said to be already invaded; and that the legislators themselves have no fear of the ravishers is manifest from the avidity with which they last Spring accepted the Ring's invitation to visit the dells and arbors of our Central Park. To be sure there was a little resistance manifested at first on the part of these virtuous rustics,—but, saying they would ne'er consent, they finally consented. The complete capture is now simply a question of time. If this be doubted, let us ask Connecticut to mark our prediction, that next Spring the callow statesman she has admitted to her Senate will be a member of the national Legislature, and will represent the Ring really, and the Commonwealth nominally, as one of Connecticut's delegation in Congress.

Surely, the logic of such events as are thus occurring around us on every side should be effective in opening the eyes of the most indifferent to the crisis which is now impending. The moves we have pointed out are only intended to enable these political gamblers to get the game into their own hands, and are the mere preliminaries which promise them, they think, the full control. They move steadily, and none too stealthily, upon Washington itself; and once intrenched there, corruption will flow broadcast over the land.

A Cry from a Real Estate Owner.

A correspondent asks us to tell him why the *World* recently published an article of two columns to depreciate the price of real estate on the very day an important sale was announced? He thinks that somebody must have made it worth the while of the *World* to take this course. He says that the *World* was paid a good round sum of money to throw over Blair, and again another sum to vindicate Tweed, Sweeny & Co. from *its own* attacks. Perhaps so—but the writer has not reached the bottom of the matter. The truth is, and we announce it with horror, that the *World* is hatching a frightful plot. It designs to bring down the price of all American securities and property in the interests of foreigners. The idea is to "bear" all stocks and real estate, and then restore the British Government on Manhattan Island, with the Prince of Wales at its head. The plan was suggested to a correspondent of the *World* in the course of a recent interview with the Queen at the Tower of London, and the particulars of the conversation were sent over the cable the same night, but so many "cable messages" had been manufactured in the office of the *World* that evening that there was no room for the genuine one. The Queen, it is said, gave the *World* correspondent the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond for his trouble in writing out the message. This conspiracy, we tremble to add, also includes the revival of the Heptarchy on American soil. The *World* will for the future divide its favors equally between Tweed the First and Albert the Second. The City Hall has been completely undermined, and persons connected with the *World* staff are stationed at midnight in all the subterranean passages, each one seated on a barrel of gunpowder. The editor of the *World* himself has retired to a distance to watch the effects of the explosion. These are facts—and now, perhaps, our correspondent understands the attempt to run down the price of real estate, and all other property in this City.

Widening Broadway.

The hearing of tax-payers on the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners for widening Broadway has been postponed till the 20th of December. This whole "job" of widening Broadway, like most other so-called "improvements" in this City, was concocted to facilitate "Ring" speculations in real estate, and the reason the confirmation of the Commissioners' report was postponed, was because Tweed, Sweeny and their associates have not yet completed their purchases of property on the line of the improvement. The confirmation or rejection of the report will probably depend on whether the Ring negotiations for a successful private speculation meet with a satisfactory result. At any rate, neither the interests of the City nor of property-owners not in the "Ring" will be likely to be considered in determining the question. Mr. Joel Fithian, it seems, has resigned his place on the Commission, to which he was appointed on the withdrawal of Mr. Murphy. The "job" was too bare-faced for Mr. Fithian, and he consulted his own reputation in getting out of it as soon as possible.

MINOR TOPICS.

Official returns of the late election from all the counties in the State show a falling off in the vote for Governor of nearly eighty-five thousand, as compared with the vote in 1868. Of this number the Republicans lose about forty-five thousand, and the Democrats forty thousand. Deducting the fraudulent Democratic vote cast in 1868, which was not less than thirty thousand in this City and the towns on the line of the Hudson River, we find that the Democrats polled at the late election within ten thousand of their vote two years ago, while the Republicans fell behind forty-five thousand. It is clear, therefore, that the Democracy owe their success entirely to the apathy of their opponents. Had the Republicans gone to the polls as generally this Fall as they did in 1868, Woodford would have been elected by a majority of several thousands.

If there should be another European war, the irrepressible and incomprehensible Schleswig-Holstein question may be expected to form one of the elements in the seething mass of international debate that will be stimulated into activity. It may be remembered that one of the provisions of the Austro-Prussian treaty of 1866 provided for the settlement of the question of the Elbe Duchies by a popular vote. As was recalled by the French Emperor, at the outbreak of the present war, this provision has been hitherto neglected by Prussia. Indications drawn from the result of the elections in Schleswig show that the Anti-Prussian feeling is once more in the ascendant, and that annexation to Denmark is now, apparently, the will of the people.

It is said that the Madras army is under orders to move at a moment's notice, probably because of the threatening complications with Russia. This is truly an alarming announcement. The likelihood of that army being at present able to do much, may be gathered from an examination of what it consists of, and the duties it has to perform. It consists of eleven hundred odd Colonels and Majors, two hundred Captains, sixty Lieutenants, forty-one battalions of native infantry, reduced to a strength of about five hundred effectives in each battalion. These troops garrison China, Burmah and the Madras Presidency, doing the same work, after a fashion, as the old army of five years ago with fifty-eight regiments of a thousand strong. The small European force in the Presidency—three brigades of artillery, one regiment of cavalry and four of infantry—is not too large to keep such a vast territory in order, especially with a hot-bed of fanaticism and cave of Adullam as the Nizam's capital of Hyderabad. An army could no doubt be raised, if required, and there are certainly officers of the higher grades to spare. In this direction the Turkish troops might well be supplied with experienced leaders, accustomed to Orientals, and acquainted with a kindred language. The Capt. Butler who defended and fell at Silistra, was a Madras officer on furlough.

The great German Confederation is rapidly crystallizing into shape. Würtemberg has followed Hesse-Darmstadt, and Bavaria, the basis of the South German union, is about to follow Würtemberg. Any one who has noted the intense virulence with which the ultramontane leaders of South Germany have from time to time assailed Prussia, will readily understand that the triumphs of the German armies in France have had a reflex as well as a direct effect. Sedan deposed the Catholic parties of South Germany as completely as it did Napoleon III.

Not content with the feats of cable dispatch legerdemain, the *World* seems determined to reduce the whole science of journalism to a perpetual drawing upon the imagination for one's facts. An interview with the trunks of Senator Sumner, tending to the revelation of sundry remarkable sentiments of the owner, is the latest achievement of this peculiarly inventive journal. Perhaps the *World* will next favor an admiring community with, say, the mystic utterances of Mr. Tweed's boots, with which it may reasonably be expected to be quite familiar.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Canvassers were engaged yesterday afternoon and evening in taking testimony on the returns from the Seventh Assembly District. The testimony was to the effect that in one instance two of the inspectors, a Republican and a Democrat, went out of the room for a moment before the votes for Assemblyman were counted, leaving the third inspector, a Democrat, to guard the ballots. There is no pretence that he tampered with the votes in any way, and had he done so, being a Democrat, he would not have been likely to do it in the interest of the Republican candidate. Nevertheless, the retirement of the two inspectors, even for a moment, is alleged to be a violation of the strict letter of the law, and on this ground the canvassers are asked to throw out the vote of the entire district. It was also proved, by affidavit of one Read, that in another district a man named Terune, who was not an inspector, assisted in counting the votes. The Committee refused to allow Mr. Twombly's counsel, Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, time to procure the affidavit of Terune contradicting Read's statement, but closed the testimony abruptly, and will doubtless report on Friday in favor of Carey, the Democratic candidate. The "Ring" have evidently determined that Mr. Twombly shall be "counted out" at all hazards, in order to give them a majority in the Assembly; but they know perfectly well, and the public ought to understand, that the pretext they propose to use, if applied throughout the City, would throw out the votes of nearly every district in New-York.

Another testimony to the strength of the organized resistance which is now meeting the Prussians in the interior of France has been furnished by the raising of the siege of Montmédy and Mézières. The rapid approach of Winter renders some decided success essential to the carrying out of a plan of partial occupation between this and next Spring. If the armies now formed or forming in France succeed in evading the necessity for a decisive engagement, and yet continue to make themselves formidable, the Prussians will have a more powerful incentive to consider favorably the project of an armistice than any mediation that is likely to be brought to bear upon them.

The sad accident at the Whitney House yesterday, by which a gentleman was killed without a moment's warning, affords another instance of the way in which ordinary precautions against such disasters are neglected. Perhaps with an idea of *quasi* elegance, the architect has given to this house a sharp, steep staircase, with very low balusters. Probably many thousands of houses in the country are similarly built, and no accident has occurred in them—but if the baluster of a staircase is so low as not to save a person from falling over it, it would be in better taste, on humane as well as "high art" grounds, to build it higher. True art requires the fitness of things to be observed. A building, or portion of a building, that does not really serve the purpose it is made to serve is false art, a sham, and however pretty it may look, is very likely to be productive of mischief sooner or later.

New Hall of the Beethoven Maennerchor.

The Beethoven Maennerchor last night inaugurated its new Club-house, in Fifth street, near the Bowery, with imposing ceremonies. The members of the Society assembled early in the evening at their old head-quarters in Sixth-street, and after a choral performance formed, under the marshalship of Mr. Buchheister, a procession, which moved toward the new hall by a rather circuitous route—down Sixth-street to Avenue A, thence to Seventh-street and First-avenue, down First-avenue to Fifth-street, thence to Avenue A, and down the avenue to Houston-street, through Houston-street to Second-avenue, up the avenue to Tenth-street, from Tenth-street to Third-avenue, and thence to the new hall, where the procession was heartily welcomed by an enthusiastic multitude, composed of the friends of the Society. The new hall, as well as numerous private dwellings and public places along the route, was brilliantly illuminated. The festivities at the hall on the arrival of the procession were of a miscellaneous character, and were concluded by a "commers." The Beethoven Maennerchor is composed of 800 members, of whom about 100 are active singers. The new hall was built on shares at a cost of $100,000.

Coal Swindlers—Short Weights.

Yesterday, on complaint of Wm. Francis, Jos. M. Woods and two other men, were arrested in Jersey City. These men are engaged in the coal business in South Eighth-street, under the title of the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Company. Francis charges that on the 17th of this month he bought and paid Woods, the defendant, for a ton of coal, to be delivered at his house. Upon its delivery he had some reason to think the quantity too small, and, having it reloaded, it was taken to the city scales, where its weight was found to be only 1,630 pounds. Another ton, bought a few days afterward, was found to weigh less than 1,700 pounds. It is said that this method of swindling has been carried on successfully for some time, the parties selling at low rates, and boasting that they would drive other dealers from the market. The parties were held to answer in $5,000 bail each.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

British Army Reform—Return of the Queen to London—The Iron-Clad Sultan Top-Heavy—Polish Bishops Petition King William in Favor of the Pope.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—TREVELYAN lectured here to-night on army reforms. He strongly urged the abolition of the purchase system.... The City of Bradford avoids a contest over the School Board by agreeing to the appointment of five churchmen, three Independents, two Baptists, two Methodists, two Catholics and one Friend. ....A Woman's Suffrage meeting was held at Manchester to-night. Many well-known persons were present, and several addressed the meeting....The Queen has returned to London from Balmoral....The iron-clad *Sultan*, just finished, was found to be so top-heavy that she had to take in 300 tons of ballast, before it was considered safe to ship her armament.....The Catholic Bishops of Prussian Poland have presented to King WILLIAM a petition in favor of the Pope.

CHINA.

Insincerity of the Government—The Tien-Tsin Assassins Unpunished—Cochin China in a State of Siege—Expulsion of the Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Macao, dated Nov. 8, has just been received here. The news contained therein seems to justify the reports before published of the insincerity of the Chinese Government. The leaders and officials implicated in the recent massacre at Tien-Tsin are still unpunished, but a few scapegoats had been sacrificed in the hope of satisfying the foreigners....A late telegram from Saigon announces that Cochin China had been declared in a state of siege. The Germans had been expelled from the country.

THE WEST INDIES.

Rejoicing in Havana at the Election of a Spanish King—Accident on the Matanzas Railroad—State of Affairs in San Domingo—Immigration to Follow Annexation—A Coolie Expedition at Jamaica—American Vessels at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The dispatches from the New-York Associated Press announcing the election of the Duke of AOSTA as King of Spain, have created the most unbounded enthusiasm. Salutes were fired, and the city was given up to festivities. A reception at the palace has been arranged for to-morrow, and on Sunday all the troops in the neighborhood will be reviewed by the Captain-General....Gen. DE RODAS today set at liberty 8,000 negroes. The electoral lists are now forming. Eighteen Deputies to the Constituent Cortes will be eelcted as soon as the lists are completed....The city is exceedingly healthy.... On Monday, two trains, going in opposite directions on the Matanzas Railroad, came in collision near Ceiba-Mocha, (the Shriven Tree,) and five persons were killed and nine wounded.

Advices from San Domingo to the 9th inst. have been received. A battle had occurred near the south-western frontier, between the forces of CABRAL and BAEZ. The former were routed.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 9, via HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Letters are daily received from the farmers and rancheros of Central America, making anxious inquiry as to the time when the cession of the island to the United States will be consummated. Should the treaty be ratified, it is expected that Venezuela alone will send 20,000 emigrants, principally agriculturists....The Haytians continue to give material aid to CABRAL, and hope to accomplish through him the overthrow of BAEZ before the opening of Congress in Washington.

JAMAICA, Nov. 21, via HAVANA, Nov. 23.—A coolie expedition is organizing here. Its destination is St. Thomas. Its special mission there can only be surmised.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Dispatches from St. Thomas state that on the 16th inst. the American brigantine *Munroe*, from Rio for Gibraltar, with coffee, put into that port leaking; also bark *Halo*, FRANK, of Boston, from Savannah for Montevideo, with lumber. The latter is discharging cargo previous to making necessary repairs.

THE WEST.

Sent to Prison for Interfering with Negro Voters—Heavy Fine for Counterfeiting Revenue Stamps—Snow-Storm at Cincinnati—Official Returns of the Illinois Election.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 23.—LEWIS and HENY CARTER, of Lawrence County, Ohio, father and son, were tried in the United States Court here, before Judge LEAVETH, on a charge of preventing colored men from voting. It appears that LEWIS CARTER used violent threats against colored men offering to vote. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The Court sentenced him to one month's imprisonment in the jail of Lawrence County. The son was acquitted....WM. M. MITCHELL, who pleaded guilty to affixing counterfeit stamps on caddies of tobacco, was fined $4,000 and costs....Snow, last night, fell to the depth of six inches. It is considerably melted today.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The entire official returns of the recent election in this State have been received by the Secretary of State, and show the following vote for Congressmen-at-Large and State Treasurer: Congressmen-at-Large—LOGAN, Rep., 168,866; ANDERSON, Dem., 144,190; LOGAN'S majority, 24,676. State Treasurer—BATES, Rep., 167,607; RIDGELY, Dem., 144,458; BATES' majority, 23,149. The Republican majority on the remainder of the State ticket averages little less. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 18. House—Republicans, 102; Democrats, 77.

Fire at Des Moines, Iowa—Boiler Explosion at Terra Haute, Ind.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Carter planing-mill and sash factory in Des Moines, Iowa, was burned this morning. The loss was $30,000.... The Metropolitan Hotel, at the corner of Randolph and Wells streets, took fire about 2½ o'clock this morning, from the basement, and was damaged to the extent of $6,000. During the progress of the fire a terrible panic occurred among the guests, in which several were injured by leaping from the upper stories.

TERRE-HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 23.—The boiler in the Telegraph Flouring Mills in this city, owned by RICHARDSON & GIFHORNE, exploded today with terrific force, killing an old gentleman, named DAVID BERRY, and seriously injuring his grandson, who died soon after. The engineer was also seriously injured. The damage to the mill is estimated at from $3,000 to $5,000.

THE EAST.

Democratic Nomination of Mayor of Boston—The Old School-ship Massachusetts Sold—Railroad Difficulty in Maine.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—Hon. WM. GASTON was nominated last evening by the Democratic Ward and City Committee for Mayor by 73 out of 108 votes, of which Mayor SHURTLEFF had 22.

The old school-ship *Massachusetts* was sold at auction today for $7,200.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 23.—The Railroad Commissioners, to whom was referred the issue between the Maine Central and Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroads, arising out of the lease of the latter road, have made a report in its favor. They say that the road was ready Nov. 1, according to the requirements of the contract; that it is a first-class road, according to agreement, and that it is in condition to be operated during the Winter and Spring. The Commissioners have also decided that the corporation has until July next to complete minor details. The running of trains will be regulated by the Commissioners, who will also dispose of questions arising out of a continued refusal of the Maine Central Road to accept the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Road.

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Opening Session at Indianapolis—Twenty States and Territories Represented—The New-York Commission Condemned and Federal Control Advocated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—The great National Immigration Convention began its session here this morning. There was a very fair attendance for the opening day, and in point of ability the members may be said to represent the best portion of the class who take an active part in public affairs in different sections of the country. There were delegates present from twenty States and Territories. A permanent organization was effected by the choice of Gov. BAKER for President, with one Vice-President from each State and Territory represented, Mr. J. W. HUSTED, of New-York, being one of the number. Four Secretaries were chosen, including J. A. LOOMIS and B. CASSERLY from the New-York delegation. Speeches were made by Govs. PALMER, of Illinois; HARVEY, of Kansas; MCCOOK, of Colorada, and Gen. COBURN, of Indiana, advocating the plan of placing the control and management of the immigration to the country in the hands of the Federal authorities. Gen. REMELIN, of Cincinnati, favored a co-ordinate jurisdiction in the matter, giving the general control to the Federal Government, and leaving the details in each State to the authorities thereof. A good deal of hostility was shown to the New-York State system, and the working of the Emigrant Commission. The charges were repelled in a spirited speech by Mr. HUSTED.

On the reassembling of the Convention for the evening session, which began at 7½ o'clock, Mr. WALLACK, of New-York, made some remarks in reply to the charges against the management of Castle Garden. D. C. FINKELNBURG, of Missouri, was of opinion that the imposition of the tax, known as "head money," upon the immigrant on his arrival was wholly illegal. Prof. BUTLER, of Nebraska, advocated the abolition of this tax, but praised the general administration of affairs at Castle Garden. Mr. MATTISON, of Wisconsin, expressed the fear that the Convention was intended as a cover for land schemes. Col. LOOMIS, of the National Land Company, repudiated this charge. After some further general discussion, the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings—Temporary and Permanent Organization—Prominent Persons Present—Resolutions and Speeches.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—An informal meeting of delegates to the Immigration Convention was held this morning, Judge MARTINDALE, a delegate from the Indianapolis Board of Trade, presiding. A committee, consisting of Col. SPAFFORD, of Iowa; Judge NEWMAN, of Indiana; GREENBAUM, of Illinois; FROIT, of Nebraska, and REESE, of Wisconsin, were appointed to invite Gov. MERRILL, of Iowa, to preside at the temporary organization of the Convention, which will convene at 12 o'clock.

Gov. MERRILL, of Iowa, called the Immigration Convention to order at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT T. SHAW, of Memphis, was elected temporary Chairman, and Col. JOHN S. LOOMIS, of New-York, Secretary.

SPEECH OF COL. SHAW.

Col. SHAW, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

I thank you for the compliment you have paid me and the great honor you have conferred upon me by selecting me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I am no speech maker, and if I was I do not think I should deem it wise to force a speech upon you, for we have come together to deliberate and to act, rather than to make any talking display. I think you will agree with me that one good solid-shot fact is worth a whole fusilade of rhetoric. The call which has been read sufficiently indicates the objects and purposes for which this Convention is assembled. We can scarcely overrate its importance. Our country, so great and so glorious, is but the child of immigration. All our 40,000,000 of souls are only immigrants, or the children of immigrants. We all trace back our origin over the water. We are Celts, or Teutons, or Saxons, or Latins. What a wonderful thing emigration and immigration have been for our country. Not vainly, we claim the first place among the nations. It is little more than 250 years since the first immigrants set foot upon our shores, and all our grandeur has been derived from those who have since followed. No wonder we regard emigration as a great and important interest. No wonder that Governors of great States should agree to call a National Convention concerning this interest. I trust we shall all the time remember this characteristic of our nationality. We certainly should know no North, no South, no East, no West, only a great and entire nationality, immaculate from any stain of sectionalism. Let the dead past bury its dead. Neither should we contemplate the introduction af any political firebrand here. While our deliberations and actions may become in the best and highest sense political, I trust we shall studiously ignore and repel any attempt to employ the shibboleth or tricks of partisanship. Allow me to suggest, in conclusion, gentlemen, that a strict observance of order and the usual parliamentary regulations will go far toward securing harmony of action and facilitating the dispatch of business.

STATES REPRESENTED.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. SMITH, of Indiana; SMITH, of Wisconsin, and DOWN, of Arkansas, was appointed on credentials on the call of the State delegates from the several States and Territories. The following responded: Arkansas, Colorado, Tennessee, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Minnesota, New-York, North Carolina, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Western Virginia and Ohio. A resolution inviting all the Governors, Ex-Governors, Senators and Representatives in Congress present, to take part in the deliberations of the Convention was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention this afternoon, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, for President, and Col. LOOMIS, of New-York, and Mr. GREENEBAUM, of Illinois, Secretaries, with one Vice-President from each State and Territory represented, in which the report concurred. Among the prominent persons present were Gov. Palmer, of Illinois: Gov. Merrill, of Iowa; Gov. Harvey, of Kansas; Gov. McCook, of Colorado; Ex-Gov. Morton and Hon. Sam Galloway, of Ohio; Gen. Rienellies, of Ohio; Hon. James W. Husted, of New-York; Mr. Wrightington, General Agent of the Board of State Charity of Massachusetts; and B. Casserly, Commissioner of Castle Garden, New-York. A large number of resolutions were introduced, advocating the Federal control of immigration, co-ordinate jurisdiction of the State and Federal authorities, the enforcement of the present laws, &c., all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after reading, and without debate.

Defalcation of the Collector of Customs at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The *Courier* this morning confirms the rumor, afloat for several days, that RODNEY W. DANIELS, Collector of Customs for this port, is accused of malfeasance in office in using the public funds for his private business, and that United States Treasury Agent LEOPOLD is in charge of the office, awaiting advices from Washington.

Memorial Observances in Honor of Gen. Lee at Raleigh, N. C.—Eulogy by Ex-Gov. Vance.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 23.—Memorial observances in honor of Gen. R. E. LEE were celebrated here today. The procession formed at the Executive Mansion in the following order: Music; Chief Marshal and assistants; soldiers of the late Confederate States Army; the clergy; the eulogist, Ex-Gov. VANCE; State officials and members of both Houses of the Legislature; city officials; the Masonic fraternity; the Odd-fellows; the friends of temperance; the fire companies; Sunday scholars and citizens. The flag over the Capitol was hung at half-mast, the bells tolled during the procession, and business was generally suspended. Stores and private houses were arrayed in mourning. The turn out of citizens was unusually large, the whole population seeming to have participated in the solemnities. Tucker Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, about 1,200 finding seats, while a far larger number were unable to obtain admittance. A poem by Mrs. DOWNING was read by Mayor SEATON GALES, and Ex-Gov. VANCE delivered an eloquent eulogy.

Mr. Paulding and his Wheelbarrow—Time to Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The actual time of JOHN C. PAULDING in traveling from New-York to Peekskill, with his wheelbarrow, was: From New-York to Yonkers, eighteen miles, in six hours and forty-five minutes; Yonkers to Tarrytown, twelve miles, in three hours and thirty minutes; Tarrytown to Peekskill, eighteen miles, in seven hours, arriving at Peekskill on Wednesday at 5½ o'clock.

THE RECENT STORM.

Effects of the Gale and Rain—A Heavy Blow and Overflow—Serious Damage.

The violent easterly gales that have lately been prevalent, together with the furious rain-storm, left many tokens of their power in this vicinity and elsewhere. Yesterday our river-front streets, wharves and sewer-openings, presented an unusual appearance—all being greatly affected by the frolic of the elements. The time marked for high water was Tuesday night at 9 o'clock, but long before that hour the mark had been reached. The tide continued to rise with alarming rapidity until it reached a height seldom attained. The North River swept upward like a freshet, and the East River currents rushed with tremendous force. Tow-boats could not manage their fleets and were obliged to give up all attempts at locomotion. The ferry-boats had great difficulty in stemming the flood and making their slips. Several large vessels dragged their anchors, and were compelled to hold on with extra cables. At Throg's Neck and Hallet's Point, where the Sound and East River tides meet, there was a miniature Bay of Fundy. The rushing waters over the reefs and around the rocky ledges roared and hissed with ominous echoes, and navigation at one time was almost impossible. Around the shores of the Hudson, at Staten Island, Bay Ridge, New-Jersey, and Sandy Hook, there was the same remarkable flooding. Several small boats, some lumber, spars and other articles were floated away. A canal-boat, occupied by a family near Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, broke loose from its moorings and was carried for some distance down the bay. The family on board were almost exhausted with terror when help came. Ship-yards, lumber and coal depots, and some of the wharves, were inundated; cellars and basements were flooded; and in some cases vessels were lifted upon the piers. The owners of threatened buildings were generally able to save themselves from much damage, but in several cases suffered considerable loss. At some places the water in the stores was nearly five feet deep, and it became necessary to suspend business for several hours.

Fulton Market and vicinity suffered the most, and for a time it appeared as if the river fishes would hold their Thanksgiving banquet upon the vast amount of goodies there collected. Many of the basements there are but a few inches above high-water mark, and were exposed to all the fury of the storm. Similar damage was inflicted in the neighborhood of the other ferries.

All the ferry-boats were seriously delayed, and some were so much injured by the violent wind driving them against the piers and bridges that they had to cease their trips. The ferry-boat *Jersey City* had its smoke-stack blown off as she was entering the slip, and had to be laid up, as was also the *Monticello* at Atlantic-street Ferry, where fears were entertained that the guards of the boat would get on the fenders of the bridge. While at Fulton Ferry the water was within a foot of flooding the wharf. The amounts lost by individuals will not exceed $10,000. In addition to this there is by no means the inconsiderable loss of the store-keepers, owing to the stoppage of business.

The principal individual sufferers are BARKER & Co., merchants, at Front and Beekman streets, $1,000; N. D. HOOK, liquor-dealer, Fulton Market, $200; FORDHAM, liquor-dealer, South-street, $200; MCAULIFFE, Front-street, $200; MCKENNA, Battery-place, $100; and HERRING & WARD, oystermen, foot of Chambers-street, $300.

A very high tide again came last night, but no great damage was caused. It is expected that more or less damage along the coast has occurred.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

The storm which raged during Tuesday evening and night caused considerable damage in the upper portion of New-Jersey. In Newark, the wind and rain injured property to the amount of several thousand dollars. The earth which was filled in over the new sewers in Orange and Church streets, was washed out so that the horse-cars were unable to pass. An express wagon fell into one of these excavations, which was of such depth that it was impossible to extricate it, and it remained there all night. The roof of a stable on Springfield-avenue was blown off, and some of the timbers falling through killed a horse belonging to the proprietor. A frame-house in course of erection on Orange-avenue was completely blown down. A new house in West Hoboken met with the same fate. In Jersey City, especially on the Hill, the wind was terrific. A Hudson City car was blown from the track and thrown over on its side, and the horses were thrown down. A canal-boat was carried to the Hamburg docks at Hoboken, which had probably broken from its moorings in New-York. At Weehawken coal-docks three canal-boats were sunk. The loss on these boats alone is about $5,000.

OBITUARY.

Themagne Rameau, of Hayti.

The steamer *City of Port-au-Prince* brings intelligence of the death of THEMAGNE RAMEAU, Ex-Senator and Secretary of the State of Hayti. The new Republic has thus lost an able, stanch and highly-respected servant. Mr. T. RAMEAU was born at Aux Cayes in 1818, of an old and leading negro family of the south of the island. He received a liberal education at the Lyceum of Aux Cayes, and early engaged in commercial pursuits, which served to develop and ripen those faculties for business that afterward proved so valuable to his country. At the overthrow of the Empire under SOULOGNUE, he was sent as special commissioner to Jamaica and other West India Islands. In 1862, he was elected Senator, and allied himself to the Liberal Conservative Party. On the advent of SALNAVE to power, he retired into private life, and took no active part in the affairs of the country until SALNAVE declared himself Dictator, when he joined the revolution under SAGET, who at once appointed him Secretary of State and Finance. During the progress of the revolution he had control of all the Departments of State, and was subsequently confirmed in this position by the Government. By his able administration he did much to restore the credit of Hayti abroad. On SAGET'S becoming President, RAMEAU again retired, declining the offer of Haytian Minister to Europe. He leaves one son only, aged fifteen years. His funeral was attended by President SAGET and his Ministers.

A Great Event for Portage Lake—Superior and Portage United—Opening of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

From the Portage Gazette, Nov. 17.

It is with feelings of profound pleasure that we announce to the public the fact that the waters of Lake Superior and Portage Lake were brought together yesterday (Wednesday) morning, Nov. 16, at 11¼ o'clock, by means of the opening of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

In company with a goodly number of the leading citizens of Hancock and Houghton, we embarked on board of the tug *Mentor*, on Wednesday morning, and after a run of forty minutes, we found ourself at that particular spot, and witness of a scene, on the ship canal, which is destined to be long remembered by all who were so fortunate as to be present. Here we found two powerful steam dredges facing each other, distant but a step, one in the water of Superior, and the other in the water of Portage, surrounded by a large and enthusiastic concourse of people, and as each monster shovel made its way into the thin partition that separated the two bodies of water, the excitement became intense, and shouts rent the air. Finally, when it became a question of a mere shovelful of earth as to which dredge should have the honor of first clearing the barrier, the removal of which would be the beginning of a new epoch in our history and that of the commerce of the country, suspense was at its highest point, and not till the water of Lake Superior rushed past the bank on which we stood and mingled with that of Portage Lake, did we find that relief which one experiences at seeing the complete achievement of a great and important event.

In former issues of the *Gazette*, we have pointed out the great benefit the opening of this canal would be to the County of Houghton, and in fact to the whole country; and now that the thing is an assured fact, we cannot advise the people of Portage Lake too earnestly, to set about establishing at once those branches of industry which can be carried on here so successfully.

A course of lectures is to be established the coming Winter in Glen Cove. A subscription paper has been extensively signed, by which a large number of the citizens of that village agree to pay a certain sum, or a proportionate rate thereof, toward defraying any deficiency arising in the undertaking. Some of the finest lecturers of the country are being engaged for the season.

POLITICAL.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

Eighth Day's Proceedings of the New-York Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors for the City and County of New-York met, yesterday, at 11½ A. M., to continue the canvass. Mr. COMAN presided, and the following gentlemen were present: Messrs. CODY, PLUNKETT, WOLTMAN and SCHLICHTING. As it was expected that the canvass would be concluded, considerable interest was manifested, especially in reference to the vote in the Fifteenth Ward for the candidates in the Seventh Assembly District. A protest was offered on behalf of Mr. CARY, setting forth his objections to the returned vote for the Republican candidate, Mr. TWOMBLY, and only one district of the Fifteenth Ward was canvassed for Assembly, Mr. WOLTMAN having proposed that the further canvass of the Assembly vote be referred to the Committee on Protests, to meet in the afternoon. The following is the result of the canvass in the Fifteenth Ward:

Dist.	—Governor.— Woodford.	Hoffman.	—Mayor.— Ledwith.	Hall.	—Controller.— Tappan.	Connolly.
1	133	177	116	154	122	153
2	123	87	123	79	119	80
3	153	116	160	106	115	105
4	165	184	161	162	156	140
5	162	172	174	154	164	141
6	229	222	223	200	218	164
7	155	124	127	116	131	110
8	199	223	211	168	186	118
9	62	146	61	132	52	134
10	88	161	75	147	67	140
11	59	108	50	112	52	102
12	161	257	119	222	150	236
13	147	125	151	108	148	96

There were over 50 blank and several scattering and defective votes in this Ward. The following is the Congressional vote in this Ward:

Dist.	Horace Greeley.	S. S. Cox.	Dist.	Horace Greeley.	S. S. Cox.
1	117	182	8	206	119
2	109	97	9	68	142
3	145	120	10	90	155
4	165	176	11	52	106
5	158	173	12	165	239
6	212	235	13	135	134
7	155	117			
Total				1797	1995

The canvass is now completed, with the exception of contested districts and districts from which no returns have been received. The Board will resume its sitting on Friday, at 11 A. M., when these deficiencies will be made up, and the canvass closed.

The Contest in the Seventh Assembly District—Carey vs. Twombly.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Canvassers, composed of Supervisors CUDDY, (Chairman,) PLUNKETT and SCHLICHTING, met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, to hear arguments in the case of JOHN CAREY (Democrat) *vs.* JOHN TWOMBLY, (Republican,) and to decide which of these gentlemen should represent the Seventh Assembly District. Many political wire-pullers were present, and also many citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, who were anxious to know how their votes would be disposed of. About 2 P. M. the Mayor glided noiselessly into the room, and a look of disappointment overspread his countenance on hearing from the clerk that his majority only reached 24,649. His grief was shared by many present who had made heavy bets on a majority of 25,000 for HALL. Under these discouraging circumstances, the Committee proceeded to business, Mr. STEWART appearing as counsel on behalf of TWOMBLY, and Mr. EUGENE DURNIN for Mr. CAREY.

Mr. DURNIN opened the proceedings by reading the affidavits on which the protest of Mr. CAREY was founded. PATRICK REEDE, of No. 46 Amity-street, swore, in his affidavit, that on the day of election he visited the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, where the votes were being counted, found five men round the table lunching, and a Mr. TURUNE, who was no inspector, engaged in counting the votes. The affidavits of JAMES F. KELLY, HENRY G. MACY, of No. 204 West Sixteenth-street, and PATRICK KEENAN, of No. 222 West Sixteenth-street, were also read, and were in corroboration of that of REEDE.

The affidavit of JAMES DEERY, of No. 177 West Twelfth-street, had reference to the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, and set forth that DEERY visited on the election evening the room in which the votes were counted between 11 and 12 o'clock; that a Mr. HEPBURN invited the inspectors out to have a drink, and left one man, Mr. HENDRICKSON, in charge; and that they did not return till deponent took his leave.

PATRICK REEDE, No. 46 Amity-street, swears that he also visited the room in which the Election Court took place, the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, and that nine votes were counted as ten for TWOMBLY on the Assembly ballot, and that on his calling attention to the fraud he was put out of the room.

JEREMIAH COFFIN, No. 94 West Houston-street, corroborates REEDE'S testimony in his affidavit, and further states that when 181 votes were announced for TWOMBLY, the question was asked, "Is that enough?"

JAMES F. KELLY, No. 184 Laurens-street, corroborates the two preceding witnesses.

The affidavits having been read, Mr. STEWART requested a postponement, as he said the nature of Mr. CAREY'S protest was not known till Tuesday evening, and the contents of the affidavits had only been made known by Mr. DURNIN.

Mr. DURNIN made some objection to this course, but an adjournment took place till 2½ P. M., at which hour the Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. STEWART proceeded to call witnesses to rebut the allegations put forth in the preceding affidavits.

Mr. FORBES, of No. 303 West Thirteenth-street, (Republican,) being sworn, said he was associated with Mr. DECKER and Mr. HENDRICKSON, (Democrats,) as inspector in the Twentieth District, Ninth Ward; after the close of the polls they first canvassed the general ticket, then the Congressional, after which they took up the Assembly vote. Mr. FORBES' evidence was to the effect that the greatest caution was observed in canvassing this vote, and that it was not till the votes had first been counted by his associate inspectors, both Democrats, that they were intrusted to him. He contradicted in the most positive terms the allegation in the affidavit of REEDE, and accounted for the delay in sending in the returns by the statement that there was a great many split votes on the general ticket, and that it was necessary to canvass the votes twice. With regard to the accusation that in one of the packages of ten votes there were only nine Mr. FORBES swore that this package was counted in the presence of the other inspectors, and contained the requisite number of votes. Mr. FORBES admitted that he was absent for a few moments, but said that no adjournment took place, and that during his absence Mr. HENDRICKSON, the poll clerks, policemen and several persons were present.

In his cross-examination, Mr. DURNIN failed to shake the evidence of Mr. FORBES in the slightest particular, although he was supported by Mr. CUDDY, Chairman of the Committee, who, throughout the proceedings, acted the part of a violent partisan, and never failed to show the depth of his Democratic proclivities. In his re-direct examination, Mr. FORBES swore that the Assembly vote was twice counted and found to be the same in both cases.

Mr. HENDRICKSON, of No. 322 West Eleventh-street, was the next witness. He swore he was Chairman of the inspectors in the district under dispute. He added fresh weight to the evidence of Mr. FORBES, and stated that during the absence of that gentleman and Mr. DECKER, the other inspector, he remained in the room with several others, and that on the return of the two inspectors Mr. DECKER opened the Assembly box, and the votes were counted in the manner described by Mr. FORBES; and further, that he kept his eyes on the votes all the time, and that no fraud could have been perpetrated without his knowledge.

In his cross-examination this witness reiterated his belief that the returns were correct.

Mr. DURNIN having failed to disturb the equanimity of this witness, Mr. CUDDY came to his rescue, and attempted to throw reflections on the witness, but was rebuked by Mr. STEWART.

Mr. REFNER, of No. 130 Prince-street, and THOMAS QUIN, No. 45 Perry-street, who were clerks of the poll of the disputed district on election day, were the next witnesses, and their evidence was clear and decisive that the counting of the votes in the assembly district was regular and free from the slightest fraud.

An adjournment of the Committee took place at 4 P. M. to 6 P. M., at which hour the sitting was resumed, and Mr. DECKER took the stand, and stated that Mr. FORBES' hands were at no time on the votes, and that the Congressional return in the district in which he was inspector was correct in every particular.

Mr. LEE, United States supervisor in the disputed district, corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses, and Mr. MCMANY testified that there was much noise and tumult occasioned in the room by Mr. CAREY'S friends, and that it was necessary to call the assistance of a Police officer to preserve order.

Rebutting evidence was then brought forward on the part of Mr. CAREY. JAS. LEVY and Mr. FITZGERALD were examined, but their evidence failed to throw any new light on the subject or add any weight to Mr. CAREY'S case. The latter witness admitted that at his request the votes were recounted, and that they were found to correspond with the first announcement.

Mr. STEWART then, on behalf of Mr. TWOMBLY, requested permission of the Committee to have an affidavit from Mr. TURUNE drawn up in reference to the charges alleged against him, but Mr. CUDDY refused this, as he said sufficient time had been already given to have brought forward all the evidence bearing on the subject.

The counsel then proceeded to sum up. Mr. STEWART, on behalf of Mr. TWOMBLY, took up the different points on which his election has been objected to, and argued that no irregularity sufficient to ignore the votes cast in his favor had been perpetrated.

Mr. DURNIN followed, in behalf of Mr. CAREY, and stated that the new Election law bore directly on the points at issue in this case, and called on the Committee not to form a precedent to disturb the purity of New-York elections.

Mr. CUDDY, on behalf of the Committee, announced that the case was closed, and that the decision would be made known at an early day.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Missouri has a paper called the Nodaway *Democrat*. Suggestive.

R. R. BUTLER has but about 500 plurality in the First District of Tennessee.

New-Jersey Democrats think the idea of a thorough reorganization of their party in that State a good one.

The Dakota City (Nebraska) *Mail* nominates Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN for President as "a patriot, scholar, orator, statesman, financier, exponent of American principles and advocate of civil and religious liberty all over the world."

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL, of Maine, improves slowly in health, but will not probably be able to return to Washington for some time to come. It is the opinion of his physician that he has no chronic complaint, but is suffering from over-exertion during a time when he needed rest.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, whom the Mobile *Register* still calls "Admiral," has withdrawn as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Mobile, his candidacy, as he says, having caused some difference of opinion among his friends as to its expediency.

The Trenton *Gazette* says that Congressman-elect FORKER, of that State, assured his hearers in the course of a speech in that city during the campaign that he was in favor of protection to home industry. Mr. FORKER was the Democratic candidate.

We have the vote for Congressmen in some of the districts of Missouri. The Fifth District, nearly complete, gives BURD, Republican, 9,678; SMITH, Liberal, 8,570; DALE, Independent Democrat, 2,037. In the Sixth District, COMINGO, Democrat, has 12,837, and SMITH, Republican, 8,733. In the Seventh, PARKER, Republican, has 13,147, and ELLIS, Liberal, 11,272. In the Eighth, BLAIR, Liberal, has 11,683, and HAYWARD, Republican, 9,234. In the Ninth, KING, Democrat, has 10,350, DYER, Liberal, 3,812, and DRAPER, Republican, 3,248.

Alluding to the defeat of the railroad bond amendment in Michigan, the Detroit *Tribune* says: "It is now evident that the only railroad amendment that can secure adoption in this State is one to pay for work actually done and completed. The great mass of bonds voted and in the hands of the State Treasurer, but not used, will not be revived by constitutional amendment. The amendment, as submitted, attempted too much. The liability of municipalities will now be tested in the United States Courts, and counsel have already been retained in this City to bring suit in these tribunals. Eventually, the municipalities will be compelled to pay these bonds, and it is to their honor, as the returns show, that those communities which had the avails of bonds generally voted to pay them."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"FERNANDE" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The revival of "Fernande" was the means of collecting last night at the Fifth-avenue Theatre a numerous, fashionable and deeply-attentive audience. We have nothing to add to our former strictures on this play, or to subtract from the praises to which the excellence of its mounting at this theatre fairly entitle it. Improvement is visible in some respects over the former performance, and it must be allowed that the drama is a profoundly interesting one. The various artists who gained credit for clever acting in the original representations of "Fernande" did justice on this occasion to their reputation, and seemed pleased to resume the parts in which they had already given so much satisfaction. Miss ETHEL is very good indeed in *Fernande*, a character to which she is felicitously adapted. Mr. POLK, who replaces Mr. CLARKE in the hero, gives form and spirit to a particularly well studied and finished conception. Miss MORANT makes of *Clotilde* one of the best and most elaborate pictures of a highly-trained and powerful actress. Mr. LEWIS is as funny as ever in the *Commander*, and Messrs. HARKINS and POLK take steadfast and productive pains to give reality to the bustling action. Miss DIETZ, who improves rapidly in stage lore and the good opinion of the public, appears—the second part she has attempted—in "Fernande" to modest advantage and with cordial applause, and the rest of the cast is to be commended for neatness and care if for no higher merits. "Fernande" will be sufficiently attractive, to judge from appearances, to fill Fifth-Avenue Theatre for many successive repetitions. It is a pleasure to see conscientious industry well-rewarded, and Mr. DALY is fairly winning his substantial deserts.

"FROU-FROU" AT THE FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Mrs. LANDER appeared last night at the Fourteenth-street Theatre in a version of "Frou-Frou" prepared by herself. There is so much of the piquant and at the same time of the highly dramatic in this play, that it is not surprising it should have tempted so experienced an actress to avail herself of its advantages. Yet, in all honesty, it must be admitted that the character of the volatile, frivolous, airy *Frou-Frou* is not well adapted to Mrs. LANDER'S mental or physical qualities, excellent as those qualities are. It is impossible for so capital an artist to do anything ill. There are, accordingly, a number of points in the lady's performance of last night which fairly compel applause from intelligent observers. But these very points make us regret they should be set in an impersonation which hardly ever admits of the possibility of an illusion. There is a certain vigorous clear-headedness in all that Mrs. LANDER does, an air of intellectual ripeness and sagacity, which is totally incompatible with the nature of the giddy, passionate and easily led-away *Frou-Frou*. We know perfectly well that the woman before us could, under no circumstances, behave as this heroine is represented to behave. Thus, the first element of dramatic art, the power of absolute identification, of simulating so as to suggest reality, is lacking in this performance. Technically speaking, we again gladly suggest, there is much to admire in Mrs. LANDER'S *Frou-Frou*, and if we feel bound to season our praise with the noted qualifications, it is with a full knowledge and admission that the lady is so consummate a mistress of her art, and shines to such advantage in nearly everything she undertakes, as easily to afford an unfavorable criticism of a single effort. The adaptation of "Frou-Frou" is creditable to Mrs. LANDER'S literary abilities, and Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. TAYLOR, and their companions, labor with skill and zeal to endow it with all possible effect. The drama will be repeated twice, we believe, before the termination of Mrs. LANDER'S engagement.

Musical.

MISS KREBS' CONCERT.

The concert given by Miss MARIE KREBS at Steinway Hall, last evening, was enjoyed by an audience whose approval seemed of unusual value. The youth and slightness of figure of Miss KREBS, as well as her genuine talent, caused her to interest from her earliest appearance here, and the attendance of yesterday, if not so large in numbers as genius and the echoes which managers well know to awake can summon, was at least well fitted to appreciate the entertainment. This had the merit a novel programme so rarely gives to modern affairs of the kind. The trio for piano, violin and violoncello, opus 49, in D minor—not one of MENDELSSOHN'S representative works, but susceptible of more effectiveness than it really had—opened the concert. More numerous rehearsals, we should say, would have endowed the performance with the absolute excellence of which a loose observance of tempo deprived it. Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI contributed the second number, singing SCHUBERT'S "Der Wanderer." Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI has a contralto voice, rather worn, husky in some of the lower notes, but exceedingly rich and powerful in the higher register. A shortness of breath, or else an ill-division of the phrases was, however, a very unpleasant trait of the lady's singing. The third number, for violoncello, was a prelude, an allemande, a sarabanda and a giga, by CORELLI, whose compositions, written upward of two centuries ago, are fresh and tuneful still under the bow of Mr. CHARLES WERNER. The solo playing of Miss KREBS closed the first part of the bill. Miss KREBS has a clearness and fluency of execution equal to any demand, and a vigor of touch sufficient for a less free use of the pedal than she makes. One of BACH'S preludes and fugues was recited by her with faultless *technique*, the rather thankless feat of informing the work with characteristic confusion and symmetry, discord and beauty, being successfully achieved by the aid of an instrument, exhibiting the sonorous might of the organ as willingly as the highest trilling power of a flute. SCHUMANN'S toccata in F was also interpreted with great skill. The second part of the concert was commenced with an andante from WAGNER'S "Rienzi," sung by Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, and redemanded. Miss KREBS next rendered BEETHOVEN'S Opera No. 81, the sonata on "The Farewell—Absence—The Return," and the *only* specimen of programme music so indicated by its title. This composition has been arranged for a full orchestra, and its impressiveness can by no other means be appreciated. Miss KREBS read it with unswerving correctness and intelligence, but her sensibility is not of the liveliest order, and there was less expression in the poem than we could have wished. Mr. HAMM, a violinist new to us until now, followed Miss KREBS, and played with rare force and beauty of tone SPOHR'S adagio in F major. Mr. HAMM, who is a very young artist, did not rival older players in LAUB'S polonaise, but from the breadth and purity of his style in the first piece, we are convinced that in later years he will occupy a much higher position than a degradation of the violin by tricks could ever secure for him. The final numbers of the evening were a song, "Mein Hochland," by Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, and Miss KREBS' execution of a barcarole and an *étude infernale*—let us, to suitably describe the latter, literally translate the title, an infernal study—on false notes by RUBINSTEIN. So many pianists introduce passages from this piece into every element of their repertory, that RUBINSTEIN'S reduction of their misdeeds to a portable form was not needed.

Thanksgiving Day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS DAY AND EVENING.

Quite a number of matinées are announced for today, and those who would amuse themselves or delight their children have an unusual variety of pleasures among which to choose. "Rip Van Winkle" will be acted at Booth's Theatre, beginning at 1½, and "Wee Willie Winkie" at the Olympic at 2. "Frou-Frou" may be seen for a matinée at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, and "Fernande" at the Fifth-avenue. "The Rapparree" is offered for a matinée at Niblo's, and "Les Brigands" at the Grand Opera-house at 2. At Lina Edwin's Theatre three lively pieces are advertised, and at the New-York Circus a fine programme is to be gone through, commencing at 2½ o'clock. The "Serious Family" constitutes the attraction at Wallack's to-night, while at the other theatres we have named the performance of the day will be repeated in the evening.

BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn, Mr. WALLACK'S company give their admirable performance of "The Road to Ruin" at the Academy of Music, in the evening, and HANDEL'S "Messiah" will also be sung at the Tabernacle by a strong party of vocalists, aided by a full orchestra conducted by Mr. GEO. P. MORGAN.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

CORNWELL—BURNS.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, DAVID W. CORNWELL to JULIA E. BURNS, all of this City.

KING—BOWNE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., Mr. JOHN M. KING to Miss ELIZABETH R. BOWNE, daughter of the late Rodman K. Bowne, both of this City.

RAPELJE—LOTT.—At West Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. J. M. Van Buren, Mr. PETER RAPELJE, of New-Lots, to Miss ADDIE LOTT, of the former place.

KOCH—CLOSSEY.—At Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Nov. 22, JULIUS A. KOCH to LOUISA, daughter of Myles Franklin Clossey, Esq.

SPENCER—PAULSON.—On the 22d inst., at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Rector, CHARLES H. SPENCER, of Philadelphia, to GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of Charles Paulson, of Clarenceville, Queens County, New-York.

WOOD—ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, STEPHEN A. WOOD to EMILY LOUISE, only daughter of Edward Adams, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BELDEN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870, Col. CHAS. O. BELDEN, only son of Hon. George O. Belden, and an officer of the Sixty-seventh New-York volunteers during the war of the Rebellion, aged 43 years.

The officers and soldiers with whom he served and his friends generally are invited to attend his funeral, at Litchfield, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.

BASSE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, 1870, of scarlet fever, EMMA MINNA, only child of Dettmar and Emma Basse, aged 4 years, 9 months and 14 days.

BRUSH.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 21, JOSEPH BRUSH, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Friday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock thence to the Second Congregational Church. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train from 27th-st. at Coscob Station.

COOK.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., CAROLINE F., widow of Egbert C. Cook, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KOPMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, JULIA KOPMAN, daughter of the late Louis Kopman.

The relatives and friends, also the brethren of Kane Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 270 West 11th-st., Thursday, Nov. 24, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. From thence to Trinity Church Cemetery.

LIPPINCOTT.—At Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., Nov. 22, BENJAMIN S. LIPPINCOTT, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of Dr. S. Cutler, his father-in-law, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Friday, 25th inst., leaving New-York on the Southern New-Jersey Railroad, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 8 o'clock A. M., returning same day.

California papers please copy.

[illegible]—At Madison, New-Jersey, Tuesday, Nov. 22, REBECCA J. [illegible], wife of Capt. Francis [illegible], United States Navy, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M., at Grace Church, Madison. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages at the depot on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

MARTINE.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, SARAH AGNES, wife of Stephen A. Martine.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Friday, 25th, at 12 o'clock. Trains will leave by Harlem Railroad at 9¼ and 10½.

PERRY.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, NELLIE D., only child of Dr. John G. and Martha D. Perry, aged 5 years.

Funeral in Boston.

QUINN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, THOMAS QUINN, after a short but painful illness, aged 24 years and [illegible] days.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Andrew Jackson Club, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 232 East 31st-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SAXTON.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, of scarlet fever, PIERRE, only son of Edwin A. and Helena Brett Saxton, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 10¾ o'clock. Take Northern Railroad train leaving foot Chambers-st. 9½ for Highland.

STILLWELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, WILLIE, only son of Richard H. and Mary Stillwell, aged 8 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. [illegible] Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the Andrew Jackson Club, held in their rooms on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Club has received the sad intelligence of the death of our late companion and fellow-member, Thomas Quinn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his decease this Club, together with all who had the happiness to know him, mourn the loss of a truly good man, who was remarkable for his sincerity as a friend, his sympathy for those in affliction or poverty, and for his affection and devotion as a husband and relative; while, as an associate and member of this Club, he distinguished himself for his urbanity, geniality and forbearance. He died as he had lived, honored and beloved by all who knew him, and at peace with all mankind.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be transmitted to the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the members of this Club, in a body, attend the funeral of our late fellow-member.

LEANDER BUCK, Chairman.
MICHAEL P. DALY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Clergyman in charge.—Service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, of Riverdale. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, in Schermerhorn-st., will be open for Thanksgiving services on THURSDAY MORNING, the 24th inst. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR—Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-st., will preach Thanksgiving evening at 7½ o'clock. Theme—*America's Harvest Fields.* All are invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Thanksgiving services will be held in this church, beginning at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION BNAI JESHURUN, 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., will be open for service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. A discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. VIDAVER.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, NO. 1,253 Broadway, near 34th-st.—Services at 7 and 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sermon at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. D. BRADLEY.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET SYNAGOGUE—THANKSGIVING DAY.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. Address by Rev. S. M. ISAACS. The public are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Thanksgiving service at 10½ o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, Nov. 24. Sermon by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE WILL BE held in the French Church du St. Esprit on THURSDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Rector will preach from Psalms cvii., 1.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. G. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on THANKSGIVING DAY at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor of the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Thanksgiving service at 11 A. M. All are invited.

GRACE CHURCH—BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Service on Thanksgiving Day at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.

UNITED ITALY.

Dissolution of the Chamber—The Royal Visit—Attitude of the Pope—The Throne of Spain—Napoleon's Movements—Army Reduction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870.

The Ministers, in Council, have decided to dissolve the Chamber and call the electors together on the 20th of the present month, to name new Delegates. The public has been for some time prepared for this decision, and accepts it as the one demanded by circumstances. Five hundred and seven Deputies will be sent back to Parliament, and for the first time the whole nation will be represented. The number of legal voters is now about half a million, or two per cent. of the whole population. Not more than one-half of these generally take part in the elections, and it is one of the objects to which intelligent effort is directed, to arouse the people from their indifference and awaken in them the spirit of political life. This can be done only by the slow process of education.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Romans are calling more loudly than ever for the King, and no day is yet fixed for his visit. The Ministers are timid, and the King is superstitious. The former are not inclined to take any step without first finding out the feeling of Europe, and the latter is unwilling to go to Rome without the prospect of a friendly smile from the Pope. The prospect does not brighten, and a chronic scowl is now fixed on the face of the Vatican. At the beginning of October the sum of fifty thousand scudi, needed monthly for the pay of those connected with the Pope's household, was received from the hands of the Italian Government. This month the sum is not asked for, or is refused. But the Ministerial journal today assures us that very soon the Cabinet will fix the time for the King's visit.

ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

To use a not very elegant phrase, the Pope is playing "possum" in the Vatican. The *non possumus* obstinately maintained, the Holy Father is pretending to be prisoner and martyr, but with one eye open, glancing languidly toward Ireland and Mexico for the vagabond aid which will never arrive. PIUS IX. is like the heroine in the story, who waves her white handkerchief from the top of the tower to the cavalier who comes galloping to the rescue, but too late to save her from her fate. VICTOR EMMANUEL is the Blue Beard of this tragedy of the sacrificed temporal power. It is not difficult to imagine the feelings of the Pontiff and the learned Doctors of the Canonical law, by whom he is surrounded. Insult has been added to injury by the Italian Government. At the moment the Holy Father is voted infallible, the whole platform breaks down. The vanity of the Pope is wounded, and this is added to a lively sense of wrong. But there is consolation in the thought that the humiliation of the Pontiff is less than that of the Emperor, who was so long his sole prop. In the language of affairs, the maker of the note and indorser have become bankrupt together, and the liquidation is now going on.

THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

A Prince, it seems, has at last been found willing to sit on the so long vacant Spanish throne. All authorities appear to be agreed that the Prince AMEDEO, commonly known by his title of Duke D'AOSTA, is the right candidate, and Spain has only to invite him to the place by a formal vote of the Cortes, and he will assume the Sovereign power with a general clapping of hands. Europe will be relieved of another embarrassment, and the liberal régime in Spain will have a new guarantee of stability. The Prince AMEDEO is the second son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, is about five-and-twenty, is married to a subject, or one not of royal blood, and is the father of one child. He has the reputation of a good young man; is less inclined to irregularities than some other members of the family. Without possessing brilliant parts, he has a fair share of intellect and culture and the honest common sense which has been of so much service to the father in winning the respect and confidence of the Italian people. If the Spanish take this member of the Savoy family, they will do better than they would have done had the pale boy, the Prince THOMAS, Duke of Genoa, been handed over to them a year or more ago, when PRIM and the rest were searching for a *molle* and pliant instrument for the promotion of their designs.

NAPOLEON'S MOVEMENTS.

The report is still current of the intention of LOUIS NAPOLEON to come and pass the Winter in the Island of Elba, for reasons connected with failing health. How fickle are the caprices of time and of fortune! If the Ex-Emperor comes to live in this island he will be the nearest neighbor of GARIBALDI, whose farm covers the area of the smaller island of Caprera. A few years ago, when Europe was ruled by an Imperial apothegm, or a nod, the Republican General was wounded in the heel at Aspromonte by a shot let loose by the order of the ruler of France. GARIBALDI has left prison and farm to do what he can to help those who, at a moment of tremendous peril, have become the heirs of power in France. New bubbles are floating on that tempestuous sea. NAPOLEON III. is neither a Tiberius nor a Diocletian, although he has had some of the experiences of both; and if his Empire never attained its majority, yet, in the quietude of his island, he will be able to write the history of the past eighteen years. Elba is in sight of the shores of Tuscany, and it may be that we shall see the Empress or the Prince Imperial here, as there is in Florence a palace believed to be Imperial property, which stands in the name of a lady formerly connected with the Emperor's Court. It was built a dozen years ago, at a cost of 2,000,000 francs, and during nearly the whole of the long interval has been shut up. It has sometimes been said that the ex-Emperor's failing health is accompanied by failing intellect, and many will be ready to believe it, if, in going to Elba, he thinks to play a dramatic part. With all the modern facilities of transport, the road from Elba to Paris is not so short as it was sixty years ago.

ARMY REDUCTION.

A dismissal of the troops called back to service in the Italian Army, a few months ago, has already begun. The class of 1842 is ordered home, which will make a reduction of about 85,000, and the diminution will continue to go on. The force engaged in the Roman expedition has already been reduced two-thirds.

ANGELICO.

A Mystery of the Cumberland—What was Seen by a Farmer and his Two Sons.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, Nov. 18.

Yesterday a farmer named GLASGOW, who lives about ten miles above the city, came to town, and tells a singular story of his experience on Wednesday night. The farmer's dwelling is situated on a gentle bluff close to the Cumberland, where the stream, taking a wide curve, strikes against the bank, and the river, except in high water, being wider than ordinary, the water is usually calm and still. Upon the opposite bank are great sycamores which bend out over the stream, while behind the banks slope upward, covered thick with trees and bushes, making a wild, picturesque spot which might well engage the attention of the painter. On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, the farmer was awakened by the loud barking of his dogs, mingled with human cries which seemed to come up from the foot of the bluff. Hastily throwing on his clothes, and awakening his two sons, whom he told to follow him, the countryman hastened to the top of the bluff overlooking the river, and there the cries became more distinct. They seemed to be those of a woman calling for help. Now they sounded close to the bank, almost beneath the farmer's feet, now further up the stream, and anon close to the other bank where the trees hung widely over the water. At last there was a sound of oars in the stream, which presently ceased, and then a light as from a dim lantern was discerned by the affrighted man, who by this time stood in strange awe, with his two sons, upon the bank. By the light two figures could be seen in the canoe, which was black and of mammoth size. These figures were muffled up in white and were busy with a third figure, which they seemed to be binding with cords. It was this latter figure which emitted the strange, wild, heart-rending cries, which, however, were speedily muffled. The light suddenly disappeared, and then for a few moments all was as still as the grave, when there came a splash in the river as if some heavy body had been cast into the water. Again all was still. With the disappearance of the light all trace of the boat and its occupants had disappeared; and though the wonder-stricken farmer waited long upon the bank, oppressed by a growing dread, not another sound broke the stillness. The horrid vision, whatever it may have been, had disappeared, as if by magic. After waiting for an hour, the farmer and his sons crept shivering to bed. Next morning they were early upon the river bank; but there flowed the stream with its old ripples, and all was as still and quiet as an Autumn morning could make it.

CURRENT NOTES.

Philadelphia, too, wants a statue of FRANKLIN, and thinks the printers ought to pay for it.

MARY KENNEDY, a native of Ireland, aged one hundred and two years, died a few days since at the residence of her son in Albany.

Some of the people of Lynn, Mass., have a neighbor who has been a shoemaker for seventy-four years, and they have just been helping him celebrate his eighty-sixth birthday.

A physician in Toronto has sued a paper there for libel, his especial grievance being that the paper asserted that he was "formerly a coachman." He craves $20,000.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania have called upon DAVID PAUL BROWN to prove before them once more that SHAKESPEARE wrote the plays and poems ascribed to him.

A silver mine was recently discovered on the property of a Mr. NEVISON, at Corning in this State. The State Geologist visited the place last week, and took away specimens for examination.

The new system of water works at St. Louis, Mo., will provide the people of that city with crystal water, instead of brown fluid. The works are to be formally opened in three weeks.

A lady at North Adams, on Monday last, narrowly escaped death through inhaling too much chloroform preparatory to having her teeth drawn. She remained insensible for several hours.

Dwellers by the sea in some of the coast towns of Connecticut were again agitated by fear of an incoming tidal wave on Saturday, and fled unto the hills in apprehension of the devastating flood.

The Women's School of Design, at Philadelphia, lately elected HENRY C. GIBSON as President. It is now in full working order, and has a corps of professors and appliances for study.

An Albany boy, eighteen years old, is under arrest for setting fire to some paper, &c., in the hall leading to the stage at Tweddle Hall, while some Sunday-school anniversary exercises were in progress.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* states that Judge GRIER was stricken with paralysis on Friday evening last, and received another stroke on Saturday morning. His life is considered in imminent danger.

A strange case of insanity was recently developed at Chicago. A young milliner was found closely wrapped in bed-clothes fervently praying for deliverance from the world, after having fasted for several days.

The Swedish colony in Aroostook County, Me., to obtain the members of which the State sent a special commissioner to Sweden, is pronounced a success, and everybody in it is supplied with work for the Winter at good wages.

The Green Bay (Wis.) *Gazette* says Senator HOWE of that State was tendered the appointment of Minister to England in a very flattering manner, immediately after the publication of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's letter declining that mission.

A suit was lately commenced in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco, against Prof. THOS. PRICE, to recover $25,000 for the loss of an eye, occasioned by the explosion of a bottle containing oxygen, which the Professor had been using for experimental purposes.

A colored citizen of Middletown, in this State, who had assaulted another colored citizen, was tried by a colored jury—the first ever impaneled in that city—on Monday. The Court-room was crowded with white people who eagerly awaited the result of the trial.

The "Selectmen" of Rochester seem determined to preserve order at their places of public amusement. At the last meeting of the Council an ordinance was passed prohibiting whistling, screaming, swearing and stamping at the halls and theatres.

The capital stock of the Haymaker Baseball Club, of Troy, consists of one hundred shares of $100 each, nearly all of which has already been taken. Strong additions are to be made to the nine, so that the club may hold its own against all similar organizations next season.

The source of the wonderful rain-shower on a single grave at Mobile, Ala., has been traced to a wild-cherry tree in an adjoining yard. The gentleman who unraveled the mystery says it is quite common at this season to see the sap falling in showers from the wild-cherry, crape-myrtle and swamp-poplar trees.

In view of the late disaster at Baltimore, Fire-Inspector HOLLOWAY urges upon the Common Council of that city some prompt action in regard to a reform of the building laws. The Inspector himself was four hours buried under a wall at the fire on Sunday morning, which resulted in the death of JOHN B. HAYES, one of the most useful members of the fire brigade.

GOV. PALMER, of Illinois, has issued the briefest Thanksgiving proclamation. This is all of it: "In accordance with the practice of my predecessors, I do hereby recommend to all the people of the State of Illinois to devote Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1870, to such acts as will manifest their gratitude to the Supreme Being for all the mercies of the year. 'But when thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed.'"

The Boston *Transcript* hints that, in spite of time-honored usage, the officers of a pet University in that neighborhood have just had their catalogue printed where it could be done cheapest, and that consequently the college will lose a bequest of $25,000, a member of the firm, which has usually done the printing, having altered his will to that effect. The *Transcript* anticipates that that catalogue, when it comes out, will be known as the most expensive document, of its size, ever printed in America.

During the fishing season of 1870, just brought to a close, eleven vessels were lost, of the aggregate value of $65,500. They were insured for $50,495. One vessel was lost in the Newfoundland, two on the Bank, four on the George's, two in the Bay St. Lawrence, and one in the shore mackereling fishery, and one was lost on a coasting voyage. Last year sixteen vessels were lost, of a tonnage of 858.81 tons, valued at $84,000, and insured for $61,137. The loss of life this season has been a melancholy item in the record, the whole number of fishermen lost being eighty-eight against fifty-six last year.

A Utah correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* furnishes some interesting facts about the mines in that Territory. He says that the Emma Mine, at Little Cotton Wood, has been producing twenty tons of ore per day, the net value of which is $2,500, while ten tons of ore taken from the lode at East Cañon, produced, clear of all expense, $6,164 40, gold. At Meadow Valley, with very inadequate milling facilities, from five to ten tons of silver bullion per month are produced, at a net value of $30,000 per ton. Bingham Cañon has produced $600,000 worth of gold dust during the past three or four years.

Maine sends a bear story, which must be given verbatim. It runs thus: Mr. SAMUEL KIMBALL, of Patten, finding an old pine log in the woods, cut into it to see if it were sound. He found that it was not sound, but he heard a sound inside, and had hardly time to get to the end of the log before he saw an old she bear just coming out. He gave her a blow on the head with his ax, and was about pulling her out when he was surprised to see two large cubs just back of their mother. He pulled the old one out, and was dispatching the cubs, when out jumped another old bear, which, before Mr. KIMBALL could finish the cubs, made good his escape.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives an enthusiastic description of a "remarkable phase of the aurora borealis," which he observed early on Saturday evening. "From a very black cloud," says the writer, "rising about ten degrees in the northern horizon, issued an apparent column of fire, being in length about thirty-five degrees—quite perpendicular—of equal width throughout, of a brilliant color, like the train of a large rocket, which was quite steady, even while gradually fading away." The *Advertiser* adds, "It is a curious fact that at the time that this 'remarkable phase of the aurora borealis' was observed, a large fire was raging in Malden Centre."

The Galveston newspapers still continue to refer editorially to the loss of the *Varuna*. The *News* thinks that sufficient effort was not made to save the passengers, but exonerates the Captain and officers from blame in losing the ship. "We conscientiously believe," adds that journal, "that there might have been more done, for Quartermaster WALLACE tells us he lashed the wheel, went aft, got a drink, went on to the hurricane-deck, went back to the Captain's room, got another drink, and opened the weather cabin door to see how the passengers were behaving. They were all in their state-rooms. Now it does seem to us that in all this time there was as much opportunity to make some effort to get the passengers out as there was to get a drink."

In the Circuit Court of Chicago the other day a case was tried which has a special interest for wives who claim a separate estate. It was an action of replevin. The plaintiff endeavored to assert her right to a quantity of merchandise that had been levied upon by virtue of an execution running against the goods and chattels of one SIMON KLEE. It was shown in evidence that Mrs. KLEE had received a considerable sum of money from the estate of a former husband, and that she had invested the same in a store, in which the second husband labored. The case turned upon the question of the intermingling of the exertions of both, and the Judge held that if her property was mingled with that of her husband, and that the latter had received no salary, it eventually became as much his as hers, and was, consequently, liable for the debts of both.

A WIFE POISONER.

Woman's Influence for Evil—Confession of a Condemned Murderer in Canada.

The following confession was recently made by a condemned murderer named DEACON, who is now awaiting execution at Kingston, Canada, for the poisoning of his wife:

The confession I am about to make is made of my own free will and at my express desire. Mr. CORBETT has consented to take it down for me. I wish it made public so that my case may be a warning to all men to flee from temptation, whenever the evil one tries to ensnare them. If I had done so I would now be a free man instead of a condemned criminal. Through the evil influence exerted over me by a false and wicked girl, I am now waiting to suffer death for my sins. Every word I am about to say will be the whole truth. I do not intend to screen myself, nor do I intend to screen others, but tell the truth to my fellow-man, as I will have to tell my God when I stand before His great high throne. There will be no hiding anything from Him, for all man's secrets will be revealed and his heart laid bare. I first became acquainted with CAROLINE VANCOUGHNET a year ago last February at my father-in-law's. My wife was ill at her father's, awaiting her confinement. My wife's sister-in-law proposed for me to hire her sister, CAROLINE VANCOUGHNET, to nurse my wife in her confinement. I hired her accordingly. At this time I was staying with my wife at her sister-in-law's. I had very sore eyes, and CAROLINE insisted on nursing and attending me as well as my wife. It soon became known to me that she was in love with me. Her actions told me this. She was all the time kissing and talking of love to me. I did not at this time feel any return of affection for her. This state of affairs lasted as long as two months. My wife was quite well by this time, and we discharged her. We hired her again the next Spring, as my wife was not able to attend to all the work outside and in doors. She requested me to hire CAROLINE VANCOUGHNET. I hired her, and took her to work with me in the sugar-bush. This was in April. As soon as we were alone she commenced the same kind of actions as she carried on with me the year before at her sister's. She kept getting worse every day until I was completely led away from my wife. I was now on as intimate terms with her as if she had been my wife. She told me that if I would poison my wife she would marry me in three weeks' time. She kept urging me to do this every day and said if I did not she would. All that the witnesses said against me at the trial, concerning our behavior, was true. I could not even go out of the house for a few minutes without her following me and behaving improperly. My wife used to tell me that when I was absent from home she could not get any good out of CAROLINE, for she was always talking about me and watching for my return. My wife told me CAROLINE had wished her dead. Had I not had a kind, forbearing wife she would have put us both out of doors, for CAROLINE and I often went beyond the limits of decent behavior right before her. My wife now told me that we had no further use for a girl, so we consulted together and discharged her. After this, whenever I had to go away from home to the store or any other place, I was sure to meet her in my way. She proposed to me that I should go to work for Mr. SHAW, and she should go to work for Mr. HICKS, who lived next to Mr. SHAW'S. This was done so that we could be near to one another. She had by this time completely bewitched me, and had caused me to lose all the affection I ever had for my wife. I am sorry to say that I, a man of mature years, could be so easily led astray by a young girl from my lawful wife—one whom I had no reason to treat as I did. She was all that was good and kind to me, and if I had only cherished her as I ought to have done I never would have been where I now am. CAROLINE used to come over to SHAW's after her work was done to see me. She asked me if I was never going to get rid of my wife. This constant urging of her's nearly set me mad, and I determined to poison my wife on the very first opportunity. The first thing I did was to buy half a drachm of strychnine from Mr. SHAW, pretending to him that I wanted it to poison foxes. I administered the poison several times to my wife, in water and tea, but I did not give her large enough quantities to cause death until I gave it to her in the salts. As soon as my wife was dead I came to my senses, and if I could only have brought her back again to life! I would have given the whole world if it had been in my possession. My love for my wife came back to me with double force, and the illegitimate love vanished. Then it was that I saw my folly. If that girl had never mentioned poisoning to me I never would have been here. I am making every preparation for meeting God, and hope that my earnest desire for salvation will be acceptable to Him. I hold no malice againt my fellow-man, and am satisfied that the jury did their duty in finding me guilty. I die in peace with all men, and hope God in his mercy will forgive me my sins.

(Signed,) JAMES DEACON.

Witness to confession, A. S. OLIVER

Crime in Kentucky—Robbery and Attempted Murder on the Highway.

From the Courier-Journal, Nov. 18.

Another terrible affair, happening in Jefferson County, in the vicinity of Middletown, occurred near O'Bannon's Station last night. The killing of the peddler last winter, and the more recent murder and robbery of I. T. [illegible] in that same section, is still fresh in the minds of our readers; and now comes this third entry in the catalogue of crime. From a gentleman who visited the place yesterday morning we learn the following particulars of this last affair. A Mr. ROSS, formerly a Captain in the Confederate Army, and now agent for the nursery near Hobb's Station, in this county, got off at the station at O'Bannon's from the 6½ P. M. train Wednesday night. While in the depot a letter was handed him, which he stopped to read by the station-house lamp. A negro came in during the time Mr. ROSS was engaged in reading the letter, and picking up his (Mr. Ross') carpet-bag, read the name thereon, and then laying it down, went out of the room. Mr. ROSS thought nothing particularly of this at the time, but after reading the letter he took up his satchel and started for home. When some distance from the depot, and just as he was entering the woods near the track of the Short-line, he heard some one coming up rapidly behind, who ordered him to halt. As he was turning to see the person making such a peremptory demand, he was struck on the head with a fence-rail, stunning him for the instant. Two men, a negro and a white man, then appeared from the surrounding darkness, the one with the fence-rail, with which the first blow had been struck, and the other with a large knife and pistol, and commenced a furious assault upon Mr. ROSS. The negro struck him again with the fence-rail, knocking him down, but he was enabled to get on his feet again, when the white man attacked him with the knife, cutting his overcoat and wounding him in several places about the shoulders and body. He fell again, when the white assailant put the pistol to his head, but, for some reason, did not shoot. The negro then beat him again about the head with the rail until he lost all consciousness. When he recovered possession of his senses—he supposes about an hour from the time of the attack—he found that the whole pocket had been cut out of his pantaloons, and all the money he had with him, about $775, had been taken. The would-be murderers had dragged him to the railroad track and laid him across the rails, with the intention, no doubt, of leaving him there for the passage of the 9 o'clock P. M. train for this city to consummate their bloody purpose. But fortunately consciousness returned to him some little time before the arrival of the train, and, though benumbed and wounded so that he could not rise, he was able to drag himself from his terribly dangerous situation to the side of the road. Pursuit was instituted immediately on information being given in this city of the attempted murder, and, in all probability, the parties will be captured.

The Vanderpool Murder Trial—Estimated Cost to the State of Michigan, $25,000.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 21.

The famous Vanderpool trial—the *cause celebre* of Michigan—has reached just such a determination as has been anticipated, that is, the jury has disagreed, there being only a majority of two in favor of his conviction. As our readers are aware, this is the second trial, the first, which took place in Manistee, last February, having resulted in his conviction. The trial at Kalamazoo has taken place there in consequence of a change of venue. The case was called Oct. 12, but adjourned until the 19th, when the examination of witnesses began. From first to last 108 witnesses have been examined, and the case has been contested at every point, with marked skill and most tenacious vigor, by distinguished counsel on both sides. The policy of the defense seems to have been to utterly confuse the case by such a mass of testimony, involving details innumerable, and so many contradictions, that the agreement of any twelve men in regard to it would be impossible. If this was the design, it has succeeded completely. The prevailing opinion in this community, where the evidence and pleas of counsel have been widely read and where much interest has been felt in the case, has been that VANDERPOOL is guilty. The two trials of this case—the last one extending over just a month—must have cost about $25,000. There has never been a case tried in the State, excepting, perhaps, the famous railroad conspiracy trials, that excited so much interest. There was just enough of contradiction and doubt in the development of the trial to incite speculation and keep alive conjecture, while there were also some melodramatic features in the *personnel* of the trial that combined to fix attention upon it. We apprehend that this will be the last trial of the case, and that eventually VANDERPOOL, who has exhibited amazing nerve throughout his most trying ordeal, will be released. If innocent, his hardship and persecution have scarcely a parallel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Nov. 23,) was the adjournment of several legal sales, as follows: By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway; JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., referee; adjourned to Dec. 7. By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, leasehold property, (Sailors' Snug Harbor,) on the north side of Eighth-street, 158 feet east of Broadway; lot 35.6 by 93.11; GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee; adjourned to Nov. 30. By the same firm, a legal sale under the direction of the same referee, of a house and lot (Columbia College lease) on the south side of Fifty-first-street, 405 feet 6 inches west of Fifth-avenue. Lot 27.6 by 100.5. Adjourned indefinitely. But few persons were in attendance at the rooms. Today being Thanksgiving, the Exchange will be closed, and there is but little prospects for any activity in the market during the remainder of the week, no notable sales being advertised. Business next week, however, bids fair to be more brisk, as several sales are bulletined, and in addition, for Wednesday, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. advertise a large sale of improved and unimproved City property. The transaction is a legal one, in partition, and the property will be sold. On the same day BLACKWELL & MARKS will dispose of a desirable farm near New-York, upon which a valuable iron mine is located. Other sales projected will be noticed in due season.

Attention is called to the country property offered by WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, situated at Hudson Park, between Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale. To a person in search of a country residence, an eligible opportunity for an investment is here presented.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND OTHERS.—The subscribers offer for sale or lease, the commodious brick mansion and stable, together with six full lots of ground, making 75 feet front by 200 feet in depth, upon 54th and 55th sts., being 60 feet east of Broadway.

The situation of this property is high and commanding, and is specially adapted for charitable, club, or school purposes, and can be obtained on liberal terms with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

PURCHASE A HOME.—WE ARE OFfering for sale three hundred brown-stone houses, ranging from $12,000 to $160,000, in the most desirable parts of this City, at reduced valuation. Full particulars in regard to the same at our office.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story, first-class brown-stone high-basement house, 25x60x100, situate on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 45 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The above house is in splendid order, just having been painted, frescoed, &c. For permit apply to JOSEPH W. WHITE, No. 49 New-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—A good house in first-class order for sale or trade.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT A SACRIFICE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front near southerly entrance to the Central Park, will be sold at a sacrifice to a prompt buyer. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SNUG THREE-STORY brick house, in good order, with modern improvements and in pleasant neighborhood. Possession immediately. Apply on premises, No. 231 East 58th-st.

A PLOT ON 128TH-ST., WITH SOME cash, to trade for a good house in a desirable locality; principals only, with full particulars, apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—Two choice lots will be sold at a sacrifice to a prompt buyer. Also, others.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on 5th and Madison avs., and the adjacent streets, for sale at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone front, between 5th and Madison avs., south of 34th-st., for sale; terms easy.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 139 WEST 53D-ST., FOUR-story brown-stone black-walnut finish extra-plumbed first-class house. Apply on the premises, or to F. W. STEVENS, No. 6 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

FIFTH-AV.—A SMALL HOUSE SOUTH of 34th-st. for sale on easy terms.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON.—A PLOT WITH a splendid river view will be sold low or traded.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT HUDSON PARK,
BETWEEN SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND RIVERDALE.

This beautiful property is now offered for sale, and presents superior advantages to a party desiring a homestead of surpassing elegance, or to the capitalist as an investment. The dwelling has a frontage of 93 feet by about 40; contains every conceivable modern improvement, and is built upon an eminence commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, both up and down. The out-buildings are thoroughly complete and in perfect order; the grounds are handsomely and artistically arranged, well planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, and are most attractive. The natural advantages of this property, being only twenty-five minutes by railroad and about one hour's drive from Wall-st., and in view of the fact of the Hudson and Harlem Railroads converging at this point, make this one of the most desirable and valuable estates in the vicinity of New-York. For full particulars, maps, photographs, price, terms, &c., bona fide purchasers only may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 50 by 35,) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery, eight out-buildings, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold on easy terms. Also, furniture, paintings, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 91 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

RAHWAY, N. J.

$12,000, $10,000 and $8,000 splendid houses, within three minutes' walk of depot; also, some fifty houses from $15,000 to $40,000; 100 farms, seventy minutes of New-York, from $3,000 to $50,000.
J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74 Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS, WITH dwelling-house, in most desirable part of North New-York, only five minutes from Harlem Bridge, for sale at a bargain.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, is RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE LOTS on 57TH, 66TH and 81ST STS., near CENTRAL PARK; 7TH-AV., CORNER 57TH-ST.; NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY and 130TH-ST., (near the BOULEVARD;) also improved property on WASHINGTON-ST., HORATIO-ST., corner of GREENWICH-AV.; WEST 10TH-ST. and LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 150 feet east of 5th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot in the rear, on 57th-st.

SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three lots north side, 120 feet west of Madison-av.

BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three lots north-east corner.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 446 and 450 Washington-st., near Watts-st.

GREENWICH-AVENUE.—Houses and lots Nos. 125, 127, 129 Greenwich-av., corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-STREET.—House and lot No. 4 Horatio-st.

WEST TENTH-STREET.—House and lot No. 166 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The four stables and lots Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Lexington-av., commencing on the corner of 23d-st.

Sixty per Cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property late of said Paulding, which is situate in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

Also the two-story and verandah house, with the large and valuable lot on which it stands, known as No. 25 North Clover-st., in said city, and heretofore occupied by said Paulding.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 9, 1870.

DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWANN, attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 394 East Houston-st. and No. 285 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.

WYCKOFF-STREET—Nos. 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, south side, between 4th and 5th avs., two-story high, basement, sub-cellar, brick, French-roof dwelling-houses, conveniently arranged; lots 20x100 each; terms favorable.

YORKVILLE LOT.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET—One lot south side, between 2d and 3d avs.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—UNDER THE DIrection of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30,

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Nineteen lots adjoining the Dyckman estate, and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE within twenty miles of New-York in exchange for a house near 5th-av. Apply, with full particulars only, to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS NORTH OF CENTRAL PARK wanted in exchange for a desirable house on 5th-av. Principals only who mean business apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25, AT 10 A. M., AT the Sales-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn.—Large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, furs, velvet and other carpets; also, at 2 P. M., Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Grover & Baker, and Florence sewing-machines, in good order, &c.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES,

BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, WIDE VALENCIENNES LACES, Just Received.

VELVETS Cut Bias, FRINGES, GIMPS, MOSS and OSTRICH TRIMMINGS.

ALL IN THE NEWEST SHADES AND STYLES.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 556 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of

PARLOR, CHAMBER,

AND

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of a business which has been established forty years, together with a lease of the premises, if desired. Any person wishing to go into the business will find a good opportunity. For particulars inquire of ROBT. R. STORY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE stock, fixtures and lease of a hardware and tool store on 3d-av., neatly fitted up, and stock small. Apply at No. 134 Atlantic-st., near Henry, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

$25,000—WANTED—BY A MANUfacturing Company in an extensive chemical wood-treatment enterprise, founded on important patents. Address S. & B., Box No. 80 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE CAREW Company's fine writing-papers always on hand. Also, cold pressed papers.

N. ANGELL,
No. 161 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1870:		
On marine and inland risks	$799,419 38	
On fire risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 58
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1869		502,489 21
Total		$1,456,70[illegible]
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1870:		
On marine and inland risks	$880,746 79	
On fire risks	151,558 [illegible]	
		$1,032,30[illegible]
Interest during the same period, salvages, &c.		[illegible]
Total		$1,184,[illegible]
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and inland navigation losses	$515,555 93	
Fire losses	99,603 08	
Return premiums	81,921 09	
Re-insurances	40,098 85	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, &c.	50,901 40	
Taxes—United States, State and municipal taxes	63,000 12	
Expenses	24,045 90	
		$875,126 97
Balance		$309,669 [illegible]

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

Nov. 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States six per cent. loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania six per cent. loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia six per cent. loan (exempt from tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New-Jersey six per cent. loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage six per cent. bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage six per cent. bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad mortgage six per cent. bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee five per cent. loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee six per cent. loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on bond and mortgage, first liens on city properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. Cost, $1,264,447 34. Market value	$1,293,557 50
	Real estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
	Stock and scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, $7,950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
	Total	$1,820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, and Six per Cent. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per Cent on the earned premiums for the year ending Oct. 31, 1870, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of profits of the Company, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1866, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS C. HAND,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,
HENRY SLOAN,
H. C. DALLETT, Jr.,
JAMES C. HAND,
WM. C. LUDWIG,
HUGH CRAIG,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
GEO. W. BERNADOU,
WM. C. HOUSTON,
H. FRANK ROBINSON,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
WM. G. BOULTON,
ED. DARLINGTON,
H. JONES BROOKE,
ED. LAFOURCADE,
JACOB RIEGEL,
JACOB P. JONES,
JAS. B. McFARLAND,
JOSHUA P. EYRE,
SPENCER McILVAINE,
JOHN B. SEMPLE, Pittsburg,
A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board.

HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property	$33,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only	869,000

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

90 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 21 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

$100,000.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT.

IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Interest payable January and July.

For sale by

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to Wm. H. Swift, Esq., at Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1870, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1870, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATH'L THAYER,

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held at their Banking-rooms this day, D. R. MARTIN having resigned the office of President, C. S. STEVENSON was elected to fill the vacancy.

J. S. HARTSHORNE was appointed Cashier in place of C. S. STEVENSON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway: 352 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $50 each.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF TOWNS in Westchester County, principal and interest payable by Westchester County; interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York. For sale by E. J. HANKS, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

(Established by the Government of the United States.)

NO. 185 BLEEKER-ST.,

Between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Interest payable or compounded three times in a year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in this Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $3,028,582 63; surplus, $154,551 68.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia........Sat., Nov. 26	Britannia.....Wed., Nov. 30
Australia.....Sat., Dec. 3	Iowa..........Wed., Dec. 21
India.........Sat., Dec. 10	Acadia........Wed., Dec. 28
Columbia......Sat., Dec. 17	Britannia.....Wed., Jan. 11
Europa........Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa..........Wed., Jan. 25
Caledonia.....Sat., Dec. 31	Acadia........Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, [illegible].
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30	Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1	Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8	Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14	Samaria, Thurs., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Dec. 2, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE..........DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
VIRGINIA, ANDREW, Saturday, Dec. 3, 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 3. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,).Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Dec. 8

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...........Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...........Thursday, Dec. 29.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 365 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, Protestant, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do plain sewing. Refers to and can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 West 45th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to assist in the laundry; or as waitress in a private family. Call or address No. 60 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED Englishwoman desires to go out by the day house-cleaning or washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 202 Grand-st., third floor.

WANTED—A LADY WANTS TO OBTAIN a situation for a young woman as chamber-maid and assist with the mending. Inquire at No. 28 University-place, on Tuesday, between 11½ and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would do chamber-work and take care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; or would take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do general house-work; has good City reference. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and can give recommendation from last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can produce good reference. Call or address T. H. D., No. 43 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man employment to take care of horses, or to work about a house and garden; can milk; perfectly understands it; has good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at or address Mr. T. J. COE, proprietor Spingler House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has twelve years' references. Can be seen for two days at Wright's harness-store, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN or janitor. Address B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a sober, reliable young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is also a first-class harness-maker; would be willing to make and repair employer's harness; no objections to country; best City references. Address C. CANTWELL, Newark, N. J., Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as waiter or second in a good family; well experienced and temperate; best City references. Call on D. M., for two days, at No. 100 West 28th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is worthy of the situation; is single and temperate. Call on or address J. S., No. 218 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; fully competent, willing and obliging; best City references. Can be seen at No. 156 East 26th-st., in the private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a sober, industrious man, a Scotchman of large experience and sixteen years' first-class reference. Apply at Dr. Lockhart's, 124 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS IN-DOOR servant and to make fires, by an honest man (German.) Address SCHILLINGER, No. 164 2d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO PROMINENT MILLINERY HOUSES. —An experienced clerk is now open to negotiate for a good position for 1871. Address RELIABLE, Station G, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG COLored girl, to do general house-work in a small family a few miles from the City. Address, giving age and residence, H. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next. —Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.

se15-law6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Corlears-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.

ROBERT W. BOOTMAN,
je23-law6mTh* Administrator, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE-OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live-oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the Yard, will be paid by such Purchasing Paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions: Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportion in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the molds of which can be seen at any navy-yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 20 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 13 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards, at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "sealed proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions, and similarly indorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy-yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn of from 3,000 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st of February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I, (or we,) of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy-yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz:

.... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot....... $
.... cubic ft., curved timber, at $—— per foot.......
.... cubic ft. timber, at $—— per ft.......
.... Total quantity. Total value.......

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should my (*or our*) offer be accepted, I (*or we*) request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Pay-master of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature,] A. B.
C. D.

Witness: ———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, he (or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness: ———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—In addition to the second division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive TENDERS for the THIRD OR LAST DIVISION OF THE CANADA AIR LINE, FROM SIMCOE TO CANFIELD, THIRTY MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after Nov. 28, and sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line" must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

Chief offices, HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 16, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, J. T., Box No. 140, *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; location between 17th and 20th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 405 lower Post-office.

PLEASANT HOME FOR THE WINTER, WITH BOARD.—Suite of rooms on second floor, for gentleman and wife, or family. Those willing to pay for good accommodations will please call at No. 42 East 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway. References exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS—suitable for an artist, or one or two persons, elegantly furnished, without board, to let, together or separately. For particulars inquire at No. 133 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a very pleasant furnished room, on second floor, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has grate, large closet, gas, bath, &c.; references.

NO. 148 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SECOND story front, with hall room adjoining, will be rented en suite or singly, or choice of third story back room, with board, in a private family; satisfactory reference required.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, or separately, in strictly private family. Comforts of home offered. Private table if desired. Unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 278 4th-av., near 21st-st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of elegantly-furnished rooms, on first and second floors; also single room for a gentleman. Strictly first-class board.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, a handsome front room, with first-class board, in a French family; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also, other rooms for families or gentlemen, with superior board, at No. 53 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to rent, with board, by a private family residing at No. 32 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the modern house, No. 43 West 15th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or a family; No. 48 West 15th-st.; house first-class; highest reference exchanged.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM, with modern improvements, to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

PARTIES DESIRING SUPERIOR accommodations can obtain a suite of four to six rooms, with or without private table, at No. 33 West 31st-st.

ONE LARGE ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, and with all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 365 West 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, without board, at No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let a handsomely-furnished second floor, with or without board; private table if desired.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS to let with private table; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 48 East 21st-st.

NO. 34 WEST 11TH-ST.—FURNISHED room to let for single gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., an entire floor of handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN Orange, N. J., will give to suitable parties a home with handsome accommodations, at $12 to $15 per week; fine situation, convenient to stations. Address Box No. 4,748 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FROM DEC. 1 TO JUNE 1, BY A lady, two or three sunny rooms, second or third floor, between 10th and 30th sts., near Broadway, fully furnished for housekeeping, with gas, fire and partial attendance; price not above $30 per month. Address SCHOLAR, Drawer No. 28, Norwalk, Conn.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A ROOM, with or without board, in the house of a private family. Address, stating terms and location, A. C. B., Cooper Building, City.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

(Established A. D. 1820,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 86 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.

No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. A. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, and is qualified to teach the English branches, the languages and music, desires a position as governess. Address B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT resident lady teacher of the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Station G.

AMUSEMENTS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
at the
FRENCH NATIONAL BAZAAR.
SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.
A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,

Organized by the French and American ladies of New-York City, has been opened at the armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

EVERY DAY, FROM 1 TILL 10 P. M.,
IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Twenty tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles.

GRAND CONCERT

by the splendid band of the Bazaar, under the direction of Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON

will attend at the flower table, presided over by Mrs. OGDEN DOREMUS.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES.
NOVELTIES. BRIC-A-BRAC.

By direction of the Ladies of the Committee, the correct change will be returned in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance. Tickets of admission, 25c.; season tickets, $2. To be obtained anywhere.

STEINWAY HALL.—NILSSON.

TO-MORROW.
First appearance in America of
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON IN ORATORIO.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear for the first time in America in Handel's sublime oratorio THE MESSIAH.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8.
Miss H. BEEBE, Miss A. L. CARY,
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Mr. M. W. WHITNEY,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION and Grand Orchestra, under the
CONDUCTORSHIP OF MR. GEO. BRISTOW.
ORGANIST, Mr. S. P. WARREN.
ADMISSION $2. RESERVED SEATS $3 AND $4.
NEXT SATURDAY, NOV. 26, at 1,
FIFTH AND LAST NILSSON MATINEE,
Prior to Mlle. Christina Nilsson's departure for the West.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.
Admission to Matinee, $2; reserved seats, $3.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
LAST NILSSON ORATORIO NIGHT.

Seats for all the above now at the Hall, Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The ticket-office will be open TODAY (Thanksgiving) from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at Steinway Hall.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON'S LAST MATINEE.

AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will give one grand NILSSON MATINEE prior to departure for the West,
SATURDAY, NOV. 26,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.
Grand orchestra under the direction of Max Maretzek.
Conductor, Signor Bosoni.

Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra. Seats now at Hall, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

General rehearsal, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, at 2½ P. M.
First Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand orchestra of 100, Conductor, Herr Karl Bergman; Mme. Rosa Czillag, the celebrated vocaliste—her first appearance in America; Mr. S. B. Mills, the eminent pianist; Mr. E. Boehm, the distinguished clarionetist, have kindly consented to assist.

PROGRAMME.—Symphony, No. 8, Beethoven; Aria, with clarionet obligato, Mozart—Mme. Rosa Czillag; Concerto for the piano, Liszt—S. B. Mills; Symphony, Schubert; Aria, Meyerbeer—Mme. Rosa Czillag; Overture, Tannhauser, Wagner.

GEORGE T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

GRAND PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS AT
ASSOCIATION HALL,
For SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
Mme. CLARA PERL, celebrated contralto,
Herr CARL FORMES, renowned basso,
Signor BOI, tenor,
S. P. WARREN, organist,
ANTONIO L. MORA, Musical Director.

Secured seats at Schirmer's, Pond's, Ditson's, Pattison's, and at Association ticket-office, (Tract Society,) corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., six days in advance.
Admission 25 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH Readings, Union League Club, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M. Readings and lessons, $1 each.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:15 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:20, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Railroad Express.
3:45 P.—Montreal Express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SHETLAND OR SMALL PONY; must be sound and kind; price must be very moderate; also a small basket-phaeton. Address PONY, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

FERNANDE! EVERY NIGHT this week, and MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock, Sardou's famous Parisian comedy, in four tableaus, translated by N. Hart Jackson and Myron A. Cooney, entitled: FERNANDE! Characters by Miss Ethel, Miss Davenport, Miss Morant, Miss Deits, Miss Mortimer, Miss Claxton, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Polk, Mr. Lewis, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Matthison, Mr. Pierce, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL
MATINEE
THANKSGIVING
DAY
AT TWO.
FERNANDE!
THE PARISIAN SENSATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Of Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish drama,
THE RAPPAREE,
produced with new scenery, effects, &c.
ACT 1.—THE RISING OF THE TIDE.
ACT 2.—THE GREAT FIRE SCENE.
ACT 3.—THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
On MONDAY next the great Shakesperian combination will appear.
HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 2.
EXTRA HOLIDAY FUN.
G. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME
"WEE WILLIE WINKIE."
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
CURTAIN RISES AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
Every evening at 8, and Saturday matinee at 2,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
in the grand spectacular burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the comic opera troupe in the Grand Duchess.
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL,
THURSDAY, Nov. 24, THREE PERFORMANCES.
At 11 A. M.—COMEDY AND FARCE.
At 2 P. M.—THE COMIC OPERA TROUPE.
At 8 P. M.—THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CHARLES FISH, the CHALLENGE BAREBACK, SOMERSAULT RIDER.
THANKSGIVING WEEK—MATINEES.
THURSDAY, at 2½. FRIDAY, at 2½.
SATURDAY, at 2½, and EVERY NIGHT at 8.
EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC WONDERS.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES, PONIES, &C.
100 LITTLE CHILDREN WANTED,
between 4 and 10 years of age,
used to dancing, to appear in a FAIRY SPECTACLE.
Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, 24th—LA JUIVE.
Reserved seats at the Box-office.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
LILLIAN S. EDGARTON
will deliver her new lecture entitled
WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?
being a conservative view of the marriage question.

LECTURE BY REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand-st., THANKSGIVING EVENING, THURSDAY, Nov. 24. Subject—*Battledoor and Shuttlecock.* Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Proceeds for benefit of the Church. Tickets, 50 cents.

LECTURES

FRENCH READINGS, BY MR. A. A. FAVARGER, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Union League Club. Tickets, $1.

Mr. FAVARGER will organize
One class for ladies at 11 o'clock..........$25
One class for gentlemen at 8½ o'clock..........25
One evening class at 7 o'clock..........10

In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $50 each member.

For tickets and other particulars, M. FAVARGER can be addressed or seen, No. 8 East 9th-st., before 1 and at 7 P. M.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Second lecture of the course will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at Steinway Hall, by Hon. SAMUEL S. COX. Subject—*Poetry of Mechanism.* Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.

Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening classes for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River, for Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steam-boat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th......8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th.....12:00 M.	Wednesday, 30th. 10:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

PERSONAL.

WANTED—TIDINGS OF PATRICK GREELY, (or GREILEY,) who left England about eighteen months ago, age about 35 years; height, five feet seven inches, fresh complexion; the first joint of second finger of the left hand wanting; last heard of at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Also, of ROBERT BOWEN, step-son of the above, who was heard of at Dobb's Ferry about three months since. Any tidings of either of them will be very thankfully received. Address FRED'K. BARKER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS THURSDAY, NOV. 24,
Barnett's Comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Characters by

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. J. PECK, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss HELEN TRACY.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 26,
AT 1½ P. M.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

On MONDAY, Nov. 28, will be presented for the first time this season, Mr. T. W. Robertson's great comedy,

CASTE.
TUESDAY, Nov. 29—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
THURSDAY, Dec. 1—CASTE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 2—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M.,
CASTE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—CASTE.

The manager begs to announce that, notwithstanding the splendid success of the present series of LEGITIMATE COMEDIES, they must shortly be withdrawn, in consequence of the early production of

THE NEW PLAYS
By Mr. ALBERRY, and Mr. ROBERTSON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. LESTER WALLACK
begs to announce a performance by
WALLACK'S COMPANY
ON THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, NOV. 24,
on which occasion will be presented
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
WITH ITS GREAT CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

99TH TO 105TH TIME.
FIFTEENTH WEEK
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.

EXTRA MATINEE.
of
RIP VAN WINKLE
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 24,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE

near 6th-av.
THURSDAY, NOV. 24,
GRAND THANKSGIVING
MATINEE AT 1½.
FROU-FROU.
Gilberte (Frou-Frou)..............Mrs. LANDER
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FROU-FROU.
Gilberte (Frou-Frou)..............Mrs. LANDER
TO-MORROW EVENING, (FRIDAY,) BENEFIT
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MRS. LANDER.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.
Seats can be secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE GREATEST HIT ON RECORD.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM.
Second week of the great sensation
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA, (evenings,)..............LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, (matinees,)...CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTA..............ELISE PERSINI
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 24,
THANKSGIVING GALA.
EXTRA MATINEE AT 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY.

First week of the great representatives of burlesque, MR. AND MRS. JNO. L. HALL, and the popular favorite, Miss MARION TAYLOR. Three splendid pieces—FAUST, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, and Leffingwell's great specialty of ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
In active preparation, LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE SEASON 1870-71.

The Directors have the pleasure of announcing that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of this Association, at

STEINWAY HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, with its lessons to civilization.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Sale of reserved seats will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

EDWARD HASLER,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

RONCONI'S OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS will commence on the 7th of December, 1870, in the Union League Theatre. Tickets at the principal music-stores and at his private residence, No. 75 Lexington-av.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—The fourth Winter exhibition of pictures and sculptures, now open daily until dusk, and on Wednesday and Saturday nights. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of a mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of

BEECKMAN, CHAMBERLIN & CO.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the

DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS.

The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

GENERAL PARTNERS.—GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, GEORGE A. CHAMBERLIN, both of the City of New-York, and ALEXANDER T. MOORE, of Orange, in the State of New-Jersey.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.—JOSEPH SELIGMAN and WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, both of the City of New-York.

The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH, to wit:

JOSEPH SELIGMAN has contributed the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and WILLIAM HENRY SMITH has contributed the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The partnership is to commence on the 15th day of November, 1870, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

GENERAL PARTNERS, { GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, GEORGE A. CHAMBERLIN, ALEXANDER T. MOORE.
SPECIAL PARTNERS, { JOSEPH SELIGMAN, WM. HENRY SMITH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DURANT & EARLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

T. F. DURANT,
WM. M. EARLE.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of November, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN L. MASON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of November, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. SYKES, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

NO. 2,293.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Alfred Abrahams, of the County of Richmond and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of November, 1870.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
n17-law3wTh* No. 315 Broadway.

NO. 2,846.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SHAFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Jacob Shaffer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 23d day of November, 1870.

JOSEPH M. LIPPINCOTT, Assignee.
Nos. 170 and 172 Greenwich-st., New-York.

n24-law3wTh*

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the President.

Whereas, It behooves a people sensible of dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively, to acknowledge their gratitude for His favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech for their countenance; and,

Whereas, The people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests and exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife; now,

Therefore, Be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from Chief Magistrates of States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 24th day of November next, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor of New-York.

Thursday, the 24th day of November, is hereby designated as Thanksgiving Day for 1870, in the State of New-York. Let the people everywhere on that day, in their homes as well as in their places of worship, thank God for His many mercies during the past year, and pray to Him for continued blessings on the State and country. Let it be a day of peace and good will among men, the spirit of true charity pervading it. Let thanksgivings and prayers be accompanied by good works, remembering, all of us, while thinking of God's mercies, that, in His wisdom, there are always with us those who are in poverty and distress, and that it is our duty, as it should be our desire, to assist and relieve them.

Done at the capital, in the City of Albany, this [L. S.] 24th day of October, Anno Domini 1870.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
By the Governor:
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

Observances in This City.

At no time in our history have we had greater cause to give thanks to the "Giver of all good," than today. While devastating wars are raging in Europe, our country is at peace with all mankind. The good old New-England Thanksgiving Day has become an institution here, as elsewhere throughout the country, and today there will be a total suspension of business in this City.

That we are not niggardly in providing for the poor, the enumeration of those who will be fed by the authorities, and the many charitable institutions, testify in figures that tell the story better than mere words. If Philadelphia has earned the soubriquet of the "City of Brotherly Love," Brooklyn that of the "City of Churches," Boston that of the "Hub of the Universe," New-York, by her munificent system of providing for the poor, especially noticeable in holidays like Thanksgiving, deserves the title of the "City of Charities."

During the past year our crops have been bountiful, no epidemics have visited us, and our public debt has been greatly decreased. Would that our brethren across the water could unite with us on this happy day in our peans of praise for what we have enjoyed and are now enjoying.

To those of our German and French citizens, who, today, feel the blight of war in the loss of relatives and friends among the contending armies, we offer on this day our sincere sympathy, and trust the teachers of religion will not forget, when giving thanks for what we enjoy, to offer a prayer for the speedy restoration of peace in Europe.

The number of persons to be fed, today, at the various public and private institutions, is as follows:

Randall's Island	1,000
School-ship *Mercury*	250
Hart's Island Industrial School	400
Blackwell's Island	4,500
Ward's Island	1,800
Bellevue Hospital	1,100
Children's Aid Society	650
Five Points M. E. Mission	1,000
Five Points Home of Industry	1,500
St. Barnabas House	300
Howard Mission	1,500
Home of the Friendless	1,500
House of the Good Shepherd	600
Juvenile Asylum	400
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	500
Colored Home	600
Orphan Asylum on Washington Heights	500
City Prison	200
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	300
Other places	1,000
Total	19,500

CHURCH SERVICES.

The usual services will be held in nearly all the churches of the Protestant persuasion, and a grand high mass will be celebrated at all the Catholic churches by the direction of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON will preach a Thanksgiving sermon this morning at the New-England Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street.

Bishop PAUL, of Alaska, will recite the liturgy in the Russian language at 10½ o'clock, in the Greek Church, No. 951 Second-avenue, but only members of the church and those especially invited will be permitted to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At the Five Points House of Industry, the arrangements for a good time are on a large scale. A feature of this charity consists in inviting to their feast all who may present themselves. Last year they supplied 1,000 persons, in addition to their own protégés. Over 1,000 pounds of poultry had been received last night, and as the down-town hotels do not generally contribute until Thanksgiving morning, it is expected the supply will be more than doubled. One gentleman sent a contribution of 200 mince pies, and another 100. The services in the chapel will be held at 12 o'clock, and the dinner will be served at 4 P. M.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

The preparations at the Howard Mission, familiarly known as the "Old Brewery," for an attack on Turkey, today, are extremely liberal. Nineteen hotels and restaurants have contributed, and Superintendent SHAFFER informed our reporter that the supplies furnished were larger this year than in any previous year. There will be exercises, consisting of singing and rescitations, in the chapel, at 2 P. M., and the dinner, which will consist of all kinds of meat and poultry—the traditional turkey predominating, of course—will take place at 4 P. M. Last evening two wagons were engaged in bringing in supplies, and a card of our popular County Clerk, Mr. LOEW, was shown, with the brief invitation, "Call on Me," written thereon. There are now over 600 children cared for by this Mission.

AT THE RACE TRACKS.

Those enthusiasts of the turf who love good racing better than a Thanksgiving dinner, have an attractive programme of sport to choose from today. There will be trotting at Fleetwood Park, Union Course, and the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and at each track the sport will be capital if the weather is favorable.

At Fleetwood Park a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, will be trotted for at 2 o'clock. The contesting horses will be DAN MACE's g. h. *Tammany*, JOHN MURPHY's b. g. *David Bonner*, and JOHN LOVETT's ch. m. *New-Berlin Girl*.

Two races are on the programme at Prospect Park. The first will be a race of mile heats, best two in three, to wagons, for a purse and stake of $500, between S. MUMBY's bay horse *Bonaparte*, and ANDREW ROGERS' sorrel gelding *John*. The second race, with the same conditions, is to be between R. FLETCHER's gray mare *Jessie*, and WM. JARVIS' sorrel gelding *Torn Breeze*.

At Union Course the sport is to begin at 11 A. M., and preparations have been made for a real gala day—running, trotting and a mule-race being included in the entertainment. The first race is a sweepstakes of $400, for trotters, four horses being entered. The second event is a race of half-mile heats, for running horses, and the sport will close with two good trots, in which ten horses are entered, and the mule-race.

THANKSGIVING ITEMS.

The Custom-house will be closed today, as also will be the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office. The purchase of bonds, which was advertised for today, will be made on Friday. The Stock Exchange adjourned, yesterday, without making a second call of stocks, and the business in the Long Room was closed at 3 o'clock. The Gold Exchange closed at 2 o'clock. The Post-office will be open today only for the reception and delivery of mails, as is customary on Sundays.

The Mayor's Office and the City Departments will be closed today. The Mayor's Office will also be closed on Friday, being Evacuation Day.

The members of Neptune Lodge, No. 317, F. and A. M., of this City, following a long-established custom of theirs, gave each of the widows who are dependent upon them a fine turkey, yesterday, for Thanksgiving dinners. Other lodges might copy the good example thus shown them.

The boys belonging to the four sections of Class A, of the Thirteenth-street Grammar School, (Mr. FORBES, Principal,) yesterday subscribed the sum of $25 to aid a poor blind woman who has a dying son at home. Besides doing this, they provided the means for a good Thanksgiving dinner for the mother.

It has been the custom in Greenpoint for many years, on every recurring Thanksgiving Day, for the different denominations to hold union religious services in one of their churches, and have either a sermon or a series of brief addresses by the pastors. This year two Baptist churches, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch, will unite in the Noble-street Baptist Church edifice, Dr. J. W. T. BOOTH, pastor, where a sermon will be delivered by Rev. A. MCELVIE, of the Reformed Dutch Church. The services will commence at 11 A. M.

The Fantasticals, or Rich Men's Sons of Greenpoint, will parade through the streets of that suburb today, no doubt to the great amusement of the children.

Rev. Dr. VIDAVER will preach in the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue this morning at 11 o'clock.

A union service for the Methodist congregations worshiping in Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first and Forty-third street Churches will be held in Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, at 11 A. M. Instead of a sermon addresses will be delivered by the pastors.

Observances in Brooklyn.

The preparations for the celebration of this day in Brooklyn have been, if anything, more extensive this year than last. All the public offices are, of course, to be closed, and almost all the churches are to be open. All the important charitable institutions of the city, of any note, have determined to give good dinners to their beneficiaries. The managers of the Plymouth Bethel have for some time back exerted themselves among the charitable on behalf of the little ones under their charge, and today, at 1 o'clock, they will have the pleasure of seeing them sit down to tables well laden with turkey and other good things. At the Alms-house, the ladies of the city belonging to the various Episcopal Churches, have made arrangements for providing the poor under their charge with a dinner.

The Industrial Home for Destitute Children, situated on Third-street, near Fourth-street, Eastern District, will be converted, at noon, into a general eating-saloon. The little ones have looked forward to this occasion with bright anticipations, and will undoubtedly do ample justice to the good things set before them. The public generally are invited to be present and witness the proceedings.

In common with the remainder of their fellow-beings, the inmates of the county institutions will be well attended to by the City authorities.

Among the amusements announced for the evening in the Eastern District is that to take place in the Church of Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, in Lee-avenue, at which the pastor will delight the audience by readings from DICKENS. Mr. SMITH is considered one of the finest readers in the city. "The Messiah Oratorio" will be rendered by a splendid band of singers and general performers in the "Tabernacle" in Schermerhorn-street, of Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE's congregation. Mr. GEORGE MORGAN will preside at the organ, and Miss MARY BRAINARD will take the position of leading soprano. All the popular places of amusement will be open, and the customary inducements offered. Special services are announced for St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) Church, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, where Rev. Dr. FRANCIOLA will celebrate high mass, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Bishop LOUGHLIN will also hold special services at the same hour at the cathedral, in Jay-street, and Rev. Dr. FRIEL, in the church in Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

Observances in New-Jersey.

At Newark there will be religious services in nine of the city churches today, representing all the various religious denominations. A number of lectures will be given. The Newark Mendelssohn Union give a grand concert in the evening. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Serious Family" are among the amusements in the theatrical way. Two balls will take place, and a number of fairs, base-ball matches and exhibitions will be held. The Newark Quoit Club plays a match with the Olympians.

In Jersey City, three fairs are advertised, and services will be held in most of the churches.

At Paterson a grand Lacrosse tournament will take place. The exhibition commences at an early hour in the morning, and continues all day. The contest will be for the championship of the United States. The Knickerbocker and other New-York clubs, and the Brooklyn Club, will take part.

The Day Before Thanksgiving—Exodus From the City—The Markets.

The scenes and incidents in the vicinity of the several railroad and steamer depots in this City yesterday were of the most animating description. More especially this was the case at the New-Haven Depot, where throngs of Down-easter celebrants of their forefathers' venerated custom gathered in homeward-bound groups. All the trains were filled, especially toward evening, when the capacity of the cars was fully tested. Every available seat was occupied, and many were obliged to stand, at least as far as the Mount Vernon station. The Boston express trains were very heavily loaded.

The Harlem and Hudson River Roads were also besieged by an unusual detachment of country home-seekers or visitors. Some of the trains had to double the number of their engines. The Erie Road was overwhelmed with thousands of the homeward-bound. The Chambers-street Depot was densely packed with applicants for tickets, who choked the narrow passageway and thronged the boats—sometimes to an alarming degree. The jam of vehicles and the concatenation of profane and angry drivers' voices were indescribable. Even the through trains were unexpectedly filled with "long-route" travelers.

The New-Jersey roads were none the less animated. Extra cars were resorted to, but even then there was considerable delay, and rushing and pushing for sitting or even standing room.

The Long Island roads presented similar scenes. All their accommodations were pressed into service to be adequate to the extraordinary demand.

The North River, Albany, Troy, Rondout, Poughkeepsie and Newburg steamers were filled to their greatest capacity.

The Sound and coast steamers, which are usually full, were crowded with an extra number of passengers. All the ferries, and every avenue of egress from the City were packed with pilgrims homeward bound. The managers of the various routes estimate a much larger passenger list than has ever before been had on a similar occasion.

DULL TIMES IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

The lack of employment for the masses has made itself felt in the market purchases yesterday as never for many years before. Dealers in Washington Market looked blue and more downcast than usual last night, as they remarked on the dullness of trade. With most of them their business did not equal an ordinary Saturday. One dealer called himself "Bad-luck Jimmy," because he was "stuck" on a large lot of fowl, which he had purchased in anticipation of a fair sale. The estimate of dealers of the aggregate sales of poultry yesterday was about 4,000. In other years it has reached 10,000 and 15,000. The poulterers were offering their stock last night as low as ten cents a pound, and the very prime turkeys weighing seventeen pounds were offered for twenty-five cents, which was the same asked for average gobblers in former years. The stock yesterday and last night did not appear, however, to equal other years in quality. Chickens were selling at twelve cents a pound, geese eighteen cents a pound, apples ten cents a "small measure," cranberries eighteen cents a quart. Beef and mutton were lower than usual, and most of the working people who could spare much money expended it chiefly on such meats.

Fatal Accident in Broadway—A Man Killed by a Fire-Engine Tender.

At 6:55 o'clock, last evening, an alarm of fire was sounded for flames discovered on the third floor of No. 62 Fulton-street, in a room occupied by J. C. CRUNG, card and job printer, but they were almost immediately extinguished, and before any damage was done.

The tender of Engine Company No. 6, which is housed in Cedar-street, proceeding to the fire at the usual rapid rate on such occasions, reached the corner of John-street and Broadway, when a gentleman who attempted to cross the street ahead of it was knocked down by the horse, and before the vehicle could be stopped or its speed even checked, the heavy wheel passed over his body, across the abdomen and right thigh, and when picked up by the Police, as he was instantly, he was already dead. No one of the hundreds of persons who gathered about the scene of the catastrophe could recognize the body as that of any one whom they had ever known, and it was therefore at once removed to the Second Precinct Station-house, in Beekman-street. It was that of a man about fifty years of age, with dark hair and complexion, and the body was attired in a black beaver coat, an under coat of fine material, dark trowsers, velvet vest, silk hat and top boots. On the person was found a check for $120 on the Park National Bank, payable to the order of E. R. MILLARD, and indorsed by ELIZABETH R. MILLARD. In the pockets were also several bills and receipts, but none by which his name could be ascertained. A package of Fulton-ferry tickets, national bank bills to the amount of $53, some silver coin, $1 in currency, an open-faced silver watch, two pairs of eye-glasses, one set in gold and the other in horn, and several other small articles. From the check it was assumed that the name of the deceased was MILLARD, but no positive proof could be obtained, and the body was sent to the Morgue. Coroner FLYNN being notified took charge of the case, and his deputy, Dr. MCEWEN, took charge of the property found on the person. The remains will be left exposed at the Morgue for identification.

Extensive Fire in Harlem.

At 9:50 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the building in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, owned by JEREMIAH M. RIDLEY, of No. 26 Beekman-street, and occupied by the New-York Laminated Pipe Company. The building, which was frame, and valued at $1,500, was totally destroyed, as was also stock to the value of $1,000. The latter was insured for $4,500, but the fact as to the insurance of the building was not ascertained. The flames were first discovered at the rear of the building, and are supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The case will be fully investigated by Fire Marshal MCSPEDON.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, the case of JOHN PRICE, charged with stealing from Room No. 245, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 7th inst., fifty $1,000 bonds of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, the property of JOHN T. JOY, was investigated. The particulars of the case were recently reported in the TIMES. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, PATRICK FENLON, No. 826 Second-avenue, charged JAMES ROGERS with stealing a bull-dog of the value of $100, belonging to him. The complainant stated the dog had been reared by MICKEY FAY, Ex-Alderman, and made a present of to him. About a year ago the dog, together with a pair of pantaloons and a pair of boots, were stolen. The accused contended that he had reared the dog himself, and that the animal had never been a day out of his possession since it was a pup. Justice COULTER set down the case for examination on Friday.

ISABELLA BRIGGS, a native of England, twenty-three years of age, living on the second floor of No. 114 Roosevelt-street, was shot yesterday morning by JAMES FRIEL, in his liquor-store on the first floor of the same house, the ball striking on the right side of the frontal bone and passing out at the side of the head, making a wound which is pronounced to be severe but not necessarily fatal. She was taken to the Park Hospital by the Police, who arrested FRIEL and locked him up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

ALBERT GARNIER, the billiard player, assisted by CYRILLE DION, gave his second exhibition last night at O'CONNOR's rooms. In addition to GARNIER's fancy shots, there was a game of 1,000 points between him and CYRILLE, which the latter won by 41, averaging 47. The chief "run" by the winner was 378; that of the loser, 213. The attendance was large, and the entertainment a greater success, in an artistic sense, than that given at the same establishment on the occasion of M. GARNIER's first appearance before an American audience.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, a plumber, was yesterday charged, in the Yorkville Police Court, upon the complaint of LOUIS J. ALLOO, No. 419 West Fifteenth-street, with stealing $243 worth of jewelry. DOHERTY was employed doing some work at Mr. ALLOO's on the 21st inst., and on the same day the jewelry was stolen. This is the seventh time that Mr. ALLOO's store has been robbed within the last few years. DOHERTY was held in $300 bail for examination.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, JOHN JOHNSON, colored, was convicted of robbing ANDREW RODNEY of $10, as the latter was about leaving his home, No. 16 Grand-street, at a late hour last night. The prisoner denied the accusation, and said the only time he had ever been arrested was for knocking a colored man down. He was sent to State Prison for ten years.

Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination, yesterday, of the body of Mrs. MARY DAVIDSON, who is supposed to have been murdered by her husband CHARLES, at No. 220 Cherry-street. The physician ascertained that death resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The marks of violence are not deemed of importance. A formal inquest will be held to-morrow by Coroner ROLLINS.

The second annual invitation hop of Company A, Eighth Regiment, came off last evening at the Armory, in Grand-street. There was a very large attendance, including representatives from the Fourth Battalion First New-Jersey Infantry, Ninth and Twenty-second Regiments, New-York, and Washington Continentals. The following officers were present: Col. O. B. WENTWORTH, Col. SCOTT, Capt. GREENE, Capt. MAGUIRE, and Capt. PENBERTHY.

PATRICK CORCORAN, of No. 82 King-street, was yesterday run over in Crosby-street, near Grand-street, and had his leg broken, by an express wagon, driven by THOMAS CASEY, of No. 570 Tenth-avenue, who was driving at a furious rate. CORCORAN was sent to Bellevue Hospital after being attended by Surgeon WATERMAN, and CASEY was arrested by Officer JUDGE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and locked up on a charge of reckless driving.

The second annual reception of the Patrick Divver Association was held last night at Apollo Hall, and was numerously attended. The Association takes its name from one of its prominent members. Among those present were Justice Kirwan, Justice Dowling, Dennis Burns, M. L. A., Thomas Coman and Mrs. Coman, James Dunphy and Miss Dunphy.

GEO. D. HALL, aged thirty-three, a commission merchant at No. 115 Broad-street, fell over the banisters of the Whitney House, corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, while intoxicated. He fell a distance of fully sixty feet, and died almost instantly. His skull was fractured, his neck broken, and the spine was injured.

The body of the man who was killed on Saturday last, by a Belt car, in West-street, near Morris, was yesterday identified as that of HUGH KELLY, a car driver, of Greenpoint. Coroner FLYNN has not held an inquest yet, though this is the sixth day since death. The conductor and driver are yet in custody, without a hearing.

An ante-mortem examination was held yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN, in the case of WM. DOYLE, of No. 135 Washington-street, who was stabbed, on Sunday night, by JAMES CLARKE, of No. 61 Washington-street, while quarreling over a game of cards in the saloon No. 90 Greenwich-street. DOYLE is in the Park Hospital, in a dangerous condition.

The following lectures will be delivered in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, on the Sunday evenings of Advent. On these evenings vespers will commence at 7½ o'clock: Nov. 27, "The Temporal Power of the Pope;" Dec. 4, "Auricular Confession;" Dec. 11, "The Doctrine of Purgatory;" Dec. 18, "The Doctrine of Indulgences."

The appeal in the case in which the Submarine Wrecking Company, of which Capt. SAMUELS is President, seeks to recover salvage for saving the British ship *Stratton Audley* from destruction, while in a storm near the outer bar, was argued before Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, the decision being reserved.

The first annual ball of Arminius Lodge No. 5, Ancient Order of Good Fellows, took place last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The Lodge was established last March, and is composed exclusively of Germans. It is a benefit society similar to that of the Odd-fellows. The ball was well attended by the members and their lady friends.

HERMAN VOSS, an employe of JACOB LUICKS, presented an order for $25 purporting to bear the signature of Mr. LUICKS, to WM. PYOTT, at No. 320 Pearl-street. After the money was paid the order was discovered to be a forgery. VOSS was arrested soon after, and Justice DOWLING yesterday held him for trial.

The Third Regiment National Guard, N. Y. S., newly organized under command of Col. JOHN G. FAY, of East Chester, will assemble at Yonkers to-morrow (Friday) for their first year's inspection and review, on which occasion they will be presented with a stand of colors by Gen. TWEED.

J. CLIFFORD FERRER, aged twenty-eight, and respectably connected, was arrested on Tuesday night, grossly intoxicated, and locked up in the Charles-street Police Station. He was subsequently found dead in his cell. Deceased formerly resided at No. 79 Macdougal-street, and was a native of Hartford, Conn.

THOMAS BAKER, a well-dressed young man, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to steal $15 from the money-drawer in ISAAC H. SMITH's store, No. 26 Peck-slip. The prisoner was found in possession of a chisel which he used to open the desk. He was fully committed.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified, yesterday, to hold an ante-mortem examination, at Bellevue Hospital, in the case of JOHN BURNS, who is in a dying condition from the effects of six wounds, inflicted by JOHN FERRIS and PHILIP MCGUIRE, on Sunday night, while quarreling in Sixty-third-street, near Third-avenue.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the attic of the three-story brick dwelling No. 92 Morton-street, occupied by Mrs. W. H. KIRBY, and extended to the lower floor. The losses by fire and water to furniture and building amount to $5,000, and are not covered by insurance.

Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision at the United States Court yesterday, in favor of the canal-boat *Mary A. Corrie*, for damages sustained by that vessel in a collision with the steamboat *Deer*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, the following patrolmen were retired on pensions of $350 each: PETER KNIFFEN, Twenty-first Precinct, JOHN B. DAVIS and JOHN MCDONALD, Twenty-ninth Precinct.

DENNIS LARKIN was committed to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for feloniously assaulting MICHAEL RYAN, of No. 214 Spring-street, by striking him on the head with a cart-rung.

BROOKLYN.

The regular Police trials took place yesterday afternoon before Commissioners BRIGGS and VAN ANDEN. Officer POOLE, of the Seventh Precinct, was fined three days' pay for leaving his post to walk with a young lady on the 17th inst. GEORGE M. DALEY, of the Ninth Precinct, was also fined three days' pay for neglect of duty. The other charges, most of which were of a trivial character, were dismissed.

Officer HOGAN, of the Third Precinct, was assaulted and beaten in Court-street, last night, by three loafers whom he was trying to arrest for insulting females. He was compelled to use his revolver, and succeeded in arresting one of the party, who gave his name as WALTER SANDS. The prisoner is twenty-one years of age, and a clerk by occupation.

The workmen at Prospect Park discovered another batch of counterfeit plates among some stones and rubbish near Ninth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. The plates were similar to those discovered the day previous, and were all for State banks, dated as far back as 1859.

Dr. G. W. PEAGLEY, of the Eastern District, was fined $10 by Justice BUCKLEY, yesterday, for failing to report two cases of small-pox that came under his supervision.

Another heavy discharge was made from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday. Several hundred men employed in the construction department were informed by the "bosses" that their services were no longer required.

In the City Court, yesterday, METTA E. GALBERKE received $300 from MICHAEL MURPHY, for two cherry-trees, which the latter had overthrown while moving a house.

The residence of M. T. HUNTLEY, No. 47 Union-street, was set on fire by an incendiary yesterday morning, and damaged to the extent of $400. Insured in the American Company.

MICHAEL DUFFEY, while under the influence of liquor, yesterday morning, fell down a stairway on Hudson-avenue and fractured his skull.

NEW-JERSEY.

The second trial of BARTLEY MULLIN for the robbery of HERMANN EPPINGER on the 4th of July, was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Court. On a former trial the jury disagreed. EPPINGER, Coroner CRANE and other witnesses were called, but the testimony did not vary materially from that given at the former trial, and no new points were given in evidence. On the previous trial the jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

A New-York insurance company yesterday exhumed the remains of a German named FREDERICK HOFFMAN, in order to have them recognized. HOFFMAN was found dead in a bed on Canal-street, Newark, a few days since, and was afterward recognized by a woman from New-York as her husband. The woman returned to New-York and demanded $12,000, the amount of insurance upon his life. As the woman had once before represented her husband as dead, and attempted to secure the money, they were unwilling to pay it. Yesterday, with the consent of Coroner CHASE, the remains were exhumed and the body was recognized as that of the woman's husband. This satisfying the officers of the Company, the money will now be paid.

The dead body of FRANK LAVIGNE was found about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, underneath his wagon, which had been overturned between West Newark and Irvington. It is said that the man was intoxicated and unable to control his horse in the storm. A horse-car driver testified that he had passed LAVIGNE, who was so drunk at the time that he (the car driver) was obliged to leave the car and guide LAVIGNE's horse off the track in order that he might pass. The deceased man's watch was broken, and the hands pointed at 8:05, at which time it is supposed the accident occurred.

The City of Paterson has expended since March 1 $196,000. The county and State tax, $98,000, falls due on Dec. 1, and it is thought that this, with other obligations which the city will have to meet, will run its expenditures for the present fiscal year up to nearly half a million. The income of the city will not exceed $400,000, leaving a deficit of $100,000.

On Wednesday night the Mayor of Bayonne did an unheard of thing in vetoing two bills for liquor licenses, on the grounds that there were already too many in the city, and that the lock-up was constantly full, principally of drunken cases. The City Council, however, passed the licenses over the veto.

On Wednesday night the Washington express train collided with a freight train at East New-Brunswick. The locomotive of the express train was badly damaged, and several freight cars were thrown from the track. Both trains delayed several hours. No one was injured.

The late WM. R. SAYRE, of Newark, in his will bequeathed $1,000 each, to the Union Theological Seminary, to the Presbyterian City Mission of Newark, to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and to the American Sunday-school Union.

The reports of the Secretaries of the various County Sunday-school Associations in New-Jersey, show 1,515 Sunday-schools, 137,805 scholars, and 18,319 teachers. The expense of sustaining these schools during the year has been $119,037.

The New-England Society of Newark has decided to celebrate Forefather's Day, the 22d of December, by a dinner. No wine will be used.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Navy Department has revoked the order for commander E. C. Grafton to command the *Terror*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.—American Securities opened quiet and steady, at noon were flat, and closed quiet and steady. Stocks opened and closed steady, with a period of dullness in the middle of the day. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A.M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	93⅛@93	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	93⅛@93	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	88¼	87¾	87½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¼	87	87¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	89	89¼
United States 10-40s	86¾	..	86¾
Illinois Cent. R. R. Shares	111	..	110
Erie R. R. Shares	19¼	19	19
Atlantic and Gt. W. Shares	22	..	23

FRANKFORT, Nov 23.—American Securities, firm; United States 5-20s of 1862, are quoted at 93⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—4½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened buoyant; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.; at 1½ P. M., it was firm, with an upward tendency; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.; and closed irregular; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9⅝d.; the sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s.@31s. 3d. ₱ quarter for new. PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ₱ tierce for new; Pork, 102s. ₱ bbl.; Tallow, 43s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—TALLOW excited at 44s. ₱ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—RECEIPTS—Corn, 17,000 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS, 2¼c. on Wheat to Rochester. FLOUR—Buyers holding off for lower rates; sales 250 bbls. at the previous rates. WHEAT unsettled; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 15@$1 16; 6,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 45; 2,000 bushels White Canada at $1 50. CORN dull; sales 1,800 bushels No. 2 Western at 74c.; 4,200 bushels Western, by sample, at 72½c.; 3 car-loads new Ohio at 70c., on the track. OATS dull and steady; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c. RYE, nominally 88c. BARLEY active; sales 13,000 bushels Canada at 84c.@85c.; 9,000 bushels Western at 90c. PEAS and SEEDS neglected. PORK lower; Heavy Mess, $24. LARD steady at 14½c. HIGHWINES nominally held at 90c., and no buyers. CATTLE—Receipts are light, being only 222 cars, against 344 same day last week; there is a slight advance over the closing rates of last Friday, say ¼c., but no demand. For shipping, sales were: 43 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,344 lbs., at $7 50; 40 do., averaging 989 lbs., at $5 35; 52 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,304 lbs., at $7 12½; 17 do., averaging 1,215 lbs., at $6; 109 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,128 lbs., at $6 87½; 33 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,257 lbs., at $6 25; 21 Indiana Steers, averaging 950 lbs., at $5 12½; 22 Canada Steers, averaging 840 lbs., at $4 50; 55 do., averaging from 1,168 lbs. to 1,264 lbs., at from $5 15@$5 25. SHEEP are dull, but without change in prices; sales were made of 78 Kentucky, averaging 102 lbs., at $5 30; 408 Ohio, averaging from 72 to 75 lbs., at from $3 50@$4; 220 Michigan, averaging 74 lbs., at $3 60; 270 Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging from 89 to 110 lbs., at from $5 50@$6. The HOG market is dull; sales were made of 712 head Indiana and Ohio, averaging from 228 to 250 lbs., at from $6 50@$6 75.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales of 3,000 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 28, and 360 bushels do. at $1 30. CORN dull; sales, 2,700 bushels at 81c.@82c. OATS in fair demand; sales, 14,000 bushels of Western at 56c., and 2,500 do. at 57c. BARLEY inactive; no sales. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Ship-stuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton as to quality. HIGHWINES, 86½c.@87c. Canal FREIGHTS quiet; Barley, 8½c. to New-York; carriers offer to guarantee through at 10c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS, 17,600 bushels Corn; 756,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS, 12,300 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 56,000 bushels Barley, 8,500 bushels Rye, 10,700 bushels Malt, 370,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 23.—COTTON in good demand at full prices. FLOUR in good demand at full prices. WHEAT in good demand at full prices. CORN advancing and in fair demand at 50c. RYE—Demand light and holders firm. OATS in good demand. BARLEY quiet and weak at $1 05@$1 08. Mess PORK—Prime to choice quiet and weak at $20; no sales. LARD in fair demand and lower; sales 1,000 tcs. at 11¾c. for prime steam, and kettle nominal; held at 12¼c.@13c. BULK MEATS dull and unsettled; Shoulders at 7¾c.; Sides, 10½c.@11c., and 11½c. for Clear-rib Sides and Clear Sides, packed for bulk. Live HOGS dull and lower at $6 10@$6 40; receipts, 9,000; packed to date, 86,000, against 77,000 last year. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 83c.@84c. EXCHANGE par@1-16.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, Amber State and Western at $1 35@$1 45; White State and Western, $1 45@$1 65; Extra Amber, $1 45@$1 50; Diehl, $1 70@$1 72½. RYE quoted at 93c.@95c. for Western; $1 for State. CORN steady and firm; sales, New Western Mixed at 85c.@89c.; Ohio Mixed at 90c. and upward. BARLEY dull, with large offerings; sales, Two-rowed State at 85c.@$1; Six-rowed State at 95c.@$1 05; Canada East at 95c.@$1 05; Canada West at 95c.@$1 18. BARLEY-MALT, city made, from Six-rowed State Barley, sold at $1 25; Canada West at $1 35@$1 40. OATS active and steady; sales, Western and State at 60c.@62c., in bulk, bagged, 62½c.@63c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull. WHEAT—No. 2 unsettled and irregular at $1 02@$1 02¼; in the afternoon, active and higher at $1 05. CORN quiet at 62c.@63c. OATS steady at 41c.@42c. RYE quiet and firmer at 72c. BARLEY—Canada firmer at 79c. HIGHWINES quiet and steady at 84c. Mess PORK fairly active at $19 50. LARD, 12¼c. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$5. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 11,000. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 78,000 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,800. FREIGHTS dull to Buffalo.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—COTTON firm, held higher; Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 900 bales; net receipts, 200 bales; coastwise, 420 bales; total, 620 bales; exports coastwise, 60 bales; stock, 2,950 bales. FLOUR dull and less firm. WHEAT dull; White Choice, $1 75@$1 80; Good to Prime, $1 40@$1 65; Prime to Choice Red, $1 50@$1 70; Fair to Good, $1 30@$1 50; Common, $1 10@$1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 20@$1 53. CORN firm; White, 80c.; Yellow, 83c. OATS firm at 51c.@53c. RYE better at 70c.@85c. Mess PORK quiet; Old, $23; New, $24 50. BACON firm; no Rib Sides here; Clear Rib, 15¼c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@15¾c. HAMS, 21c.@24c. LARD quiet at 15c.@15½c. WHISKY steady at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—COTTON firmer feeling; Middling Uplands, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Do. Orleans, 16¾c.@17c. FLOUR easier; Extra Family at $5 75@$6 50, for Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pennsylvania; $6@$7 12½, for Illinois and Ohio. WHEAT less firm; Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 42; Ohio Red, $1 38@$1 40; Delaware Red, $1 28@$1 32; White, $1 45@$1 55. RYE sells at 92c. CORN dull; Old Yellow, 90c.; New, 78c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@87c. OATS steady at 53c.@55c. COFFEE, 15c.@17½c., gold; Laguayra, on board, 11¾c. PROVISIONS drooping. Mess PORK, $24@$24 25. LARD dull at 14½c.@15c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 23¾c. WHISKY held firmly at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—COTTON dull. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 23. CORN dull; Mixed, in bulk, at 48c.@50c.; White, in sacks, at 63c.@67c. OATS steady at 43c.@45c. BARLEY firm, 85c.@$1 10. RYE, TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. WHISKY firm at 86c. PORK lower at $19 50@$20. BULK MEATS lower; Shoulders at 8c.; Clear Rib Sides at 11¼c.; Clear Sides at 12c. BACON—Shoulders at 13c. LARD easier at 12¼c.@12½c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS at $5 85@$6 30. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels, and 2,500 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—TOBACCO—Sales, 35 hhds. at $5 50@$6 50 for common to good Lugs; $6 75@$11 75 for low to medium Leaf. BAGGING quiet and unchanged. COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c. FLOUR steady; Family at $5 25. WHEAT quiet at $1 20@$1 25. CORN quiet at 65c. OATS quiet at 45c. RYE quiet at 80c. HOGS held at $6@$6 50. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK, $20. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. LARD—Prime, 13c. WHISKY firmer at 84c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 23.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT advancing and in good demand; No. 3 White Wabash at $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 20@$1 21. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS firm; Buffalo, 5c.; Oswego, 9c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05; No. 2, $1 02@$1 05. OATS firmer, at 44c. for No. 2. CORN rejected at 58c. RYE firm; No. 1, 70c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 75c. HOGS declined 25c.@50c.; sold at $7@$7 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—COTTON firm and held at higher prices; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; sales, 7,000 bales; net receipts, 1,189 bales; coastwise, 612 bales; total, 1,801 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,749 bales; to Cork, 5,247 bales; to the Continent—4,629 bales to Barcelona, to Vera Cruz, 705 bales; stock, 94,834 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23.—COTTON strong; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 3,500 bales; net receipts, 4,193 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,635 bales; to the Continent, 1,400 bales; coastwise, 1,945 bales; stock, 68,650 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 23.—COTTON quiet and firm; Low Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 1,858 bales; exports coastwise, 1,956 bales; stock, 4,457 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 23.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; sales, 1,300 bales; net receipts, 1,539 bales; exports to Great Britain, 844 bales; stock, 21,339 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 23.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 15c.; sales, 2,200 bales; net receipts, 1,851 bales; coastwise, 1,000 bales; total, 2,851 bales; exports, coastwise, 644 bales; stock, 48,606 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.@15¾c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 2,202 bales; exports coastwise, 1,479 bales; stock, 26,282 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—Spirits TURPENTINE inactive at 14½c. RESIN, $2 for Low No. 1; $3 75 for Pale. TAR sold at $2. COTTON dull; Low Middling, 15c.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—No. 1, $1 21; other grades lifeless. CORN firm; No. 1, 60c. OATS steady at 44c. for Western. Dressed HOGS quiet at $7 50@$8.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—COTTON irregular, with a fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 1,060 bales; receipts, 1,700 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 16⅝c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 105 bales; coastwise, 32 bales; total, 137 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—WHEAT dull; $1 22 for No. 2 Red. CORN steady; New-shelled 62c. OATS held at 48c. for No. 1 State. PETROLEUM unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 23.—COTTON unsettled; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 740 bales; stock, 2,275 bales.

[Advertisement.]

TALKING TURKEY.—Everybody is ready to talk Turkey today. Even the Russian bear is thinking of the Mohammedan fowl. Good house-keepers are thinking of PYLE's O. K. SOAP, which mitigates the toils and expense of washing day. Those who study economy will do well by buying a box dry and hard. All first-class grocers have it.

[Advertisement.]

NAPOLEON made up his mind to go for Prussia. Prussia concluded to go for France. Now Russia is going for Turkey, (all of us will be going for Turkey this day,) and England is going for Russia. As for the Gotoamites, they are all going for KNOX's hats.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 23.—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool*—R. McDonald, J. Douley, W. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lauson, 4 children and servant, Miss Burkard and maid, R. Purvis, C. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hodges, A. Stein, Dr. W. Walker, J. Burkard, P. North, F. Nagel, S. Harbison, H. R. Treadwell, A. J. Allen, Mr. Mills, A. Notman, R. Lewis, R. F. Gregory, R. F. Stocton, Jr., F. de Lecompte, J. Moorhead, W. O. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Amsinck, W. Nappa, C. Johnson, E. C. Hall, H. F. Budge, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bradford, W. P. Draper, G. Draper, C. Pabbit, R. Pierce.

NOV. 23—*In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Naucarrow, James Sharland and 4 children, A. H. Thompson, John Williams, Capt. Bachelder and wife, Fred. Greene.

In steam-ship South America, for St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro.—Thomas Bravo, H. G. Holst, Mrs. A. Aymar, daughter and sevants, L. Torro, G. Ramisez, I. J. Merritt, N. Nones, H. Percy, Mrs. J. Elliott, Mrs. R. Elliott and child, E. Kern, G. de Cordova, B. Whitman and lady, Rev. H. M. McGill, J. H. Young, W. Crichton, G. Leahman, V. Carassalli, A. W. Hard, lady and servant, Mrs. Guimaraes and daughter, McDonald McKenzie, Mr. Ryland, A. D. Morgan, Henry Smith, M. Guerra, R. Delmonte, A. Naliente and family, Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge and family, Mrs. Nesbitt, F. B. Wells, B. Eckelmann, Miss S. Billings, James A. Billings, D. H. Dovalle, E. K. Taylor, C. G. Simmons, J. F. Brown, Jacinto Texidor, A. Garbin, W. E. Harris, J. Heeter, E. Just, F. Bartley, Jean Ordinet and wife, Mrs. Bonticue and daughter, Thomas Nettleship, F. Davidson and lady, J. A. Santos.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 23.—*In steam-ship Westphalia, from Hamburg.*—H. Franko, Joseph Illfelder, R. O. Colt, Harry Emden, First-Lieut. Alois Fleischmann, Carl Ph. Born and family, Jabob Mayer and family, John Kurs and wife, Friedke Betzler, Josephine Hecht, Sam. Franko, Henry Franko, Michael Beissbart, Carl Schmit, Joh. P. Biehn, Christe Kraemer, Juls Nebel, Juls Sobernheim, Georg Weisheim, Louise Hanking, Elise Boesenz, Franciska Saam and child, Emil Zennegg, Jose Garay, Manuel Zamora, Jeanette Baer, Adeline Doror, Fanny Hirschler, Wm. Muller, Henriette Stark and child, Leon Bloom, Pauline Levy and child, Susanne Steinmann, Louise Mast, and 300 in steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Geo. A. Brown, John Bailey, A. C. Quackenbush and wife, Daniel O'Callahan, A. W. Sigourney, F. Watson and wife, K. Strouse, Capt. Schaumberg, E. Freeman, Charles Morris, E. W. Hitchings, J. W. Stewart, J. E. Chipman, L. G. Dennis, E. Edwards, Mrs. Kenmausack and son.

NOV. 23.—*In steam-ship Tarifa, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ritchie, Van Vetchen Trotter, R. F. Alsop, T. K. Howard, Wm. Cuss, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Atkinson, 3 children and servant, T. E. Luhop.

In steam-ship San Francisco, from Bermuda—Mrs. Louisa M. Cooper, child and servant, Thomas D. Middleton, B. W. Walker, Miss Packwood, William Ross, and seven in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:57 | Sun sets....4:36 | Moon sets....6:18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:52 | Gov. Island.9:41 | Hell Gate...11:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Helvetia, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, Spofford & Tileston; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips and Brown; Elizabeth, Cundiff, Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Loriliard Steam-ship Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Acadia, (Br.,) Tannock, Savannah, Henderson Bros.; Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Columbia, (N. G.,) Muller, Bremen, C. Luling; Autocrat, (Br.,) McMullen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chiarina, (Ital.,) Courvello, Trieste, James Robinson & Co.; Mary Lucretia, Hendrickson, Seville and Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Calderbank, (Br.,) Douglass, Bristol E., G. F. Bulley; Gemsbok, Bunker, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Son; Esther, Loring, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Maggie, (Br.,) Vigus, Ancona, Brett, Son & Co.; Acadia, (Br.,) Gamin, Gibraltar, George H. Brewer & Co.; Shamrock, Barter, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Angelia, Leighton, Caibarien, D. Knowlton & Co.; Atlanta, (Br.,) Wheelan, St. John, N. B., and Harbor Grace, R. P. Currie; Anna Lindsley, (Br.,) McAlmon, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Whitaker, Colborn, Boston.

Schrs. Clara Smith, Keen, Surinam, W. S. Brown & Co.; Adeline Elwood, Hawkins, Mobile; H. Middleton, Brower, Beaufort, N. C.; Bay State, Seabury, Boston, S. W. Lewis.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Nov. 9, and the mouth of the Elbe 11th, at 12½ P. M., (the Elbe having been blockaded by the German men-of-war on the 10th,) with mdse. and 336 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. First part of the passage had moderate north-easterly winds, afterward variable and strong westerly breeze; Nov. 12, lat. 53 42, lon. 35 15, spoke ship Wild Rover, from St. John, N. B., for Penarth; passed Sandy Hook Light-ship Nov. 23, at 4 A. M., having been detained 18 hours by thick weather off Fire Island.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Huggins, Bermuda Nov. 19, with specie, mdse. and passengers to W. H. Webb. 22d, experienced a heavy gale of wind from E., lasting from 4 P. M. until 12 midnight. Schr. E. K. Brown, Crook, from Baltimore, had just arrived; all well; also brig Excelsior, from New-York. Arr. 14th, brig T. H. A. Pitt, from New-York.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Nov. 8, via Queenstown 9th and Boston 22d, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Loriliard.

Steam-ship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston Nov. 11 via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Had heavy N. N. W. gales the entire passage; was forced to lay to 24 hours off Delaware, the wind suddenly changing to S. W.; had stern slightly damaged by heavy sea.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Nov. 19, mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden. Had moderate weather to Chincoteague; since experienced heavy N. E. gales.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salvear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Gleniffer, (of Glasgow,) Jarman, Glasgow 27 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Henderson Bros. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Hugin, (Nor.,) Olsen, Liverpool 67 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern, and had light winds and calms.

Bark Elliott Ritchie, Pung, Elizabethport, for Aspinwall.

Brig T. A. Darrell, (of Bermuda,) Pitt, Montevideo, 58 ds., with hides, &c., to master. Crossed the equator Oct. 22, in lon. 38; Nov. 19, lat. 27 30, lon. 70, passed part of a vessel's deck and poop, apparently a long time in the water; Nov. 15, lat. 36 45, lon. 71, in a heavy gale from S. W., strained rigging and split sails; since lat. 29, lon. 68, experienced heavy N. W. and S. W. gales.

Brig Monte Christo, Enos, Old Harbor, Ja., 20 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to master. Nov. 6, between Cape Corentus and Antoine, saw a foreign schooner ashore, appeared to have been there but a short time; has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales; 22d inst., in a heavy gale from N. E., blew away jib, split fore-sail and fore-top-gallant-sail.

Brig John L. Bowen, (of Quincy, Mass.,) Armsbury, Bordeaux 3 ds., via New-London, with mdse. to John S. Ingraham. From Oct. 2 to Nov. 7 had heavy westerly and north-west gales; Nov. 6, on Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Marshall Ney, McFadden, with 300 qtls. of fish; same date, fishing schr. Mary Greenwood, Miller, with 600 qtls.; also, passed a foremast with yards and large quantity of lumber and pieces of wreck.

Brig Henry H. Seavey, (of Bangor,) Lee, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Dodge & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Had rough weather and heavy N. N. W. winds; split sails, &c. Sld. in co. with schr. M. Libby, for New-York.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turk's Island,) Hill, Cienfuegos, 18 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jood. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gales.

Brig Sarah Peters, Andrews, Elizabethport, for Aspinwall.

Brig Irene, Ingersoll, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Rogers, (of Greenport,) Young, Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, 17 ds., with fruit to Curtis, Ackley & Co.—vessel to master. Had moderate weather to lat. 30, lon. 73½; since fresh S. breezes.

Schr. Erie, Parkhurst, Rondout, for New-Haven. Lost foretopmast in the East River.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Mead, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Harbinger, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

Schr. Henry S. Rutom, Wright, Elizabethport, for Rye.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Kate Kallahan, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Leonora, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry McCloskey, Potter, Boston, Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellwood Doran, Jarvis, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. A. Barry, Clark, Nantucket, with fish to Geo. Storrs.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. R. W. Huddell, Maloy, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Baynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Senator, Tobias, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Sherman, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Stone, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Child, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Norwich. On the night of 22d, off Throg's Point, had mainsail blown away.

Schr. Catawamteab, Lord, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Evelyn, Howe, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Onward, Ayres, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. B. Pierce, Howes, Boston, for Tangier.
Schr. M. A. Rice, Rice, Portland, Conn.
Schr. George Stancliff, Fryan, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Benj. E. Wright, Hawes, Boston, for Tangier.
Schr. Silas Wright, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, Pawtucket.
Schr. Ivy Bell, Cox, Norwich.
Schr. Mary Fletcher, Sargent, Bridgeport.
Schr. Union, Sawyer, Mystic.
Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Algeria and Helvetia, for Liverpool; South America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Tybee, for San Domingo City; Hatteras, for Norfolk; ships Constantine, for London; Egeria, for Liverpool; Marianna V, for Lisbon; steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool, and anchored in Quarantine.

Below.

Bark Excelsior, Bowers, from Bordeaux, with mdse. to J. T. B. Maxwell.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Arr. ship Kentuckian, from Calcutta; steamer Ashland, from New-York; bark Weymouth, from Stockholm.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—Arr. schr. Elva, from Cleuthera, Bahamas. Sld. brig William Robertson, for Burksville, S. C.; schr. John Shay, for Philadelphia; schr. Rosalie, for Harbor Island, Bahamas; schr. Alex. Young, for Mobile.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—Arr. steam-ship Francis Wright, from Savannah, for New-York; she experienced very heavy weather off Cape Hatteras, and lay to for 20 hours; she goes to Norfolk for coal; schr. J. Taylor, from Carthagena, for New-York; she lost her sails and sprung her bowsprit in the gale, yesterday.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 21.—Arr. brig J. W. Drisko, Bangor, New-York; schrs. Maggie Cain and Henry Croskey, Philadelphia, Boston; Rio, Elizabethport, Boston; Henry Whiting, Elizabethport, Bangor; L. Blew, Margaret Reinhart, Northern Light, S. A. Boice, Elvie Davis, Mary P. Hudson, Rachel Vanaman, Paul & Thompson, Richard Peterson and N. and H. Gould, Boston, Philadelphia; H. W. McColley and Jacob Kienzle, Salem, Philadelphia; J. D. McCarthy, Salem, Baltimore; Rebecca Florence, Boston, Baltimore; Frank M. Freeman, Provincetown, Baltimore; Josephine Brown, Cherryfield, Providence; Wm. D. Cargill, Bath, Providence; Gov. Coney, Bangor, Providence; Lady Suffolk, Bangor, New-York; Riverdale, Gloucester, New-York; Calvin, Musquash, N. B., New-York; Gussee Wilson, Rockport, Mass., New-York; J. B. Knowles, Calais, New-Bedford; Maggie Cummins, Provincetown, Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Proteus.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—Cld. steam-ship Mennatouka, for New-York; barks Presto, for Cork; Melbourne for Liverpool.

Arr. schr. Good Will, from Nassau; bark Valencia, from Havana; steam-ship San Jacinto, from New-York; Montgomery, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Mary E. Riggs, (of Bath,) Langdon, from Guanape, which arrived 22d, and anchored at the South-west Spit, came up to the City yesterday (23d) A. M., reports was 45 ds. to Cape Horn, which passed Sept. 2, and crossed the Equator Oct. 14, in lon. 36; Aug. 25, lat. 50 S., lon. 84 40, encountered a gale which lasted 9 ds., veering from W. N. W. to W. S. W. every 12 hours, during which lost sails, stove bulwarks, hatch, house and forward-house, shipped several huge seas, filling the cabin and poop and damaging most of the provisions; made a jettison of 75 tons of cargo to save the vessel; had strong southerly winds to lat. 40 S.; from the Equator to Hatteras light winds and fine weather; rounded Hatteras Nov. 13; Nov. 20, lat. 39 30, lon. 73, took a pilot from boat Fannie, No. 17; Sept. 29, lat. 24 12 S., lon. 25 09 E., spoke ship Palmerston, (Br.) from Greenock, for Mauritius.

Disasters.

Schrs. Baltimore, Dix, from Philadelphia, for Boston, with cargo of coal, and A. H. Kane, Simpson, from do. for Norwich, also with cargo of coal, while proceeding through Hell Gate in tow of steam-tug M. M. Caleb, on the night of the 22d, were driven ashore, during the gale, on Nigger Point. The wind blowing so hard the tug was unable to manage them; she cut adrift from the A. H. Kane and went back and towed off the Baltimore, and while passing Sunken Marsh her rudder-gear parted, and she went ashore on the Marsh; stove a hole in her starboard side, and lies full of water. The Baltimore lies on the N. W. end of the Marsh, and is also full of water.

Schr. Billow, Shaw, from Elizabethport, for Boston, in passing through Hell Gate, yesterday, (23d,) collided with the sloop Geo. Low, and had all head-gear carried away and bulwarks stove in. The Geo. Low carried away her bowsprit and all of her head-gear, and was cut down to the water's edge, so that she had to be stopped up with canvas and to be towed to the City for repairs.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Glading, from Connecticut River, for New-York, with load of wood, went ashore on the night 22d, on the N. E. end of Riker's Island; will have to be raised up and put on slides to get her off, as she is high and dry at low water.

BATH, Me., Nov. 23.—The schr. Willie Berry, Capt. Oxnard, from New-York for Belfast and Searsport, loaded with corn and flour, struck on a ledge off Smallpoint on the 22d, and lies on the beach full of water. The crew were saved.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Nov. 22.—The steam-ship Columbia, from New-York Nov. 11 for this port, arrived at Moville today.

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NO. 449 BROADWAY, (between Howard and Grand sts.,) offers for the next sixty days an elegant assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACKS, SLEIGH-ROBES, &C., In great variety; and, as a specialty, his patented

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GREAT MEN, LIVING AND DEAD, ARE pictured and described in the December number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Here are Gen. TROCHU, of France; the late Gen. R. E. LEE, of Virginia; L. A. THIERS, the French Statesman; BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the Philosopher; Rev. GEO. TRASK, the Reformer, and others. Articles on the Physician, His Office and Qualifications; Eminent Oculists; Physical Education; Woman's True Greatness; Yale Sketches; Watch-Making in America; Ethnology; The Igorrolas; Savages—Their Moral and Social Condition; Sketch of California Excursionits; Visit to Salt Lake City; Brigham Young's Residence, the Temple, the City and its Surroundings, City Government, Principal Buildings, Orchards and Fruit Growing, Geology of Salt Lake, Wonderful Mineral Resources, Rich Ledges, Lodes, &c.; Our National Beverage; Spiritualism; Wanted, Young Men; Yankee Apples—a Poem; The College Widow; A Picket Duel—An Incident of the War; My Mother; Struck by Lightning; Let Us Have Peace; A Merry Christmas; Valedictory; Literary Notices, Miscellany, &c. A rich and valuable number, which closes the volume; 30 cents, or $3 a year. Subscriptions are now in order.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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Sales at auction of real estate, stocks, bonds, &c.
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JOSEPH A. LEVY, Auctioneer,
Will offer at public auction,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
MONDAY, Nov. 28,
At 12 o'clock noon,
The following-described valuable property:
No. 329 WEST FIFTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 19.2 by about 50; lot 100.5; mortgage, $10,500.
No. 244 WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 20 by about 45; lot 98.9; mortgage, $10,000.
No. 120 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20 by about 54; lot 119; mortgage, $16,000.
FIFTY-THIRD-STREET (south side.)—Three lots, 25x100 feet each, beginning 150 feet east of 5th-av.; mortgage, $42,000.
SIXTH-AVENUE (southwest corner 56th-st.)—Four lots; size, 100.5x100; mortgage, $80,000.
No. 345 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—To close an estate, the first-class three-story and basement brick dwelling-house; size, 18.8x45x98.9; mortgage, $9,000.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET (near 7th-av. Boulevard.)—Three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling; 25x45x100; mortgage, $8,000.
For maps, permits, and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer.